

THE

Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

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CONTENTS.

ECCLIASTICAL:—	Progress of the Capitu-	
Light and Love.....	tion	69
Dr. Pusey at Oxford.....	The Democratic Duke.....	96
Religious Intelligence.....	Peel, Polk, Thiers, and	
The Mirror of Parliament ..	Adams	69
Foreign Intelligence.....	What the Protectionists	
The New Tariff.....	Say to it	70
Compulsory Militia Service	Election Intelligence	71
Postscript	The Family Companion	72
POLITICAL ARTICLES:—	Gleanings	73
Summary	Births and Deaths	74
The Government Free-	Trade and Commerce	75
trade Measure	Advertisements.....	76

ECCLESIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

LIGHT AND LOVE.

OUR readers have been led to expect, at intervals, frequent but not regular, series of papers under two distinct headings—"The Nonconformist's Portrait Gallery," and "The Churchman's Mirror." This expectation it is not our intention to baulk. But we shall occasionally, as passing events or prevailing opinions may seem to demand, interpose articles on isolated topics, and endeavour, by this means, as well to produce variety, as to turn to account the materials for reflection brought to our hands by the current affairs of the day. Our friends, we trust, will not be displeased with this arrangement.

The present position of religious parties in Great Britain is singular, and deeply interesting. At first glance, all things would seem to be verging upon the abyss of irremediable confusion. Old names are becoming powerless. Past associations are giving way on all sides. Spells, which had once held together the most discordant elements, have lost their virtue. There is neither man nor principle enthroned on an eminence sufficiently commanding to sway the movements of the great mass of individualities. It would appear as if chaos ruled supreme. There is strife everywhere. Few men can tell precisely what it were best for them to do. Here they are met with cries of "Truth, at all hazards"—there, of "Union, at any price." "Light," say some, "love," say others, "is what the Christian church wants in order to become one."

The medley is not of chance. It is merely part of a process through which religious society must needs pass in working out a great spiritual problem. The lesson which it will ultimately evolve, we have no doubt, will be this—"To diffuse light is the noblest work of love—to produce love is the best result of light."

Providence uniformly works by means—and often, the chain of causes and effects by which it moves forward to an important object, is so long, that we cannot see the end from the beginning. In our day, the constituent elements of religious society are gradually congregating around two different centres. These will, ere long, become the rallying point of party. We shall have a sect of Unionists, and a sect of Separatists—the former insisting upon visible oneness in the Church—the other, upon its essential independence of state control and support. This will favour the suppression of truth, as necessary to external peace—that, the earnest proclamation of it, as necessary to ultimate and permanent agreement. The first will magnify Christian gentleness—the last, Christian fidelity. The one will expose and denounce Sectarianism—the other will urge the necessity of freedom. For a time the parties will be antagonistic—and each will force upon the other's attention duties which otherwise might have been overlooked. We have, however, no misgiving as to the issue. It will be found that the love which dreads the light, is conventional rather than real; and that the light which is unaccompanied by love, is ineffectual to persuade and to convert.

We have no faith in the emotions, otherwise than as they follow the dictates of the understanding; nor in organised unity, where there is no oneness of soul. It is easy to get up a sentimental affection, but it is difficult to discover a use for it when excited. Mere agreement is nothing—argues no virtue; mere disagreement is nothing—argues no serious evil. When Herod and Pilate became reconciled, there was no feature in their reconciliation to commend it to our reverence. When Paul withstood Peter to the face, "because he was to be blamed," there was nothing in his conduct incompatible with Christian meekness. The unity which is to be attained and preserved by shutting the eyes, and holding the tongue, and hushing the conscience, is not divine but human. Men of

different opinions and convictions may shake hands in the eye of the world, and call upon the world to admire their proceeding; but if, in order to this, either party have to hide their opinions behind their back, the moral effect upon the world will be, not admiration of the love exhibited, but doubt as to the sincerity implied. They know that a truce patched up for an occasion is likely enough to terminate in still bitterer war.

We long to see a manlier Christianity than that which characterises our day—not a rough, offensive, brawling thing, but far-seeing, patient, and large-hearted. There is to us something peculiarly mournful in the little expedients which pinch the fruit to make it ripe, unmindful how those who come after us may suffer from our childishness. It is not too much to say that the whole world groans to see God's truth emancipated from secular thralldom—that Providence is moving on with majestic steadiness towards this glorious consummation—and that the destiny of future ages is intimately connected with the mode in which this question shall be disposed of. But that it should be indefinitely postponed in order that some good men in our day should enjoy the luxury of shaking hands together, and meeting as Christian brethren ought always to meet, strikes us as one of the saddest displays of selfishness and littleness which can be looked upon by a reflecting mind. The wants of a dying world call for something larger and more generous than this—and, could they but become vocal, would express themselves in suchwise as the following—"Man is perishing for lack of the truth, the freedom and the power of which, the governments of earth have crippled and restricted. Give man his right—give him his remedy—see to it that he be not defrauded, by any agreement of statesmen with ecclesiastics, of any portion of that moral power which can regenerate, elevate, save him! Then, if you will, sit down and enjoy the fruits of peace. But postpone not his deliverance to your own indulgence, however grateful! Show the largeness of your love, by putting it upon self-denial, if needs be, until 'the desire of nations' is freed from worldly thrall!"

DR. PUSEY AT OXFORD.

OXFORD, FEB. 1.—Dr. Pusey appeared in the pulpit of Christchurch to-day (Sunday), for the first time since his suspension by the board of heresy upwards of two years since. The cathedral was thronged, and large crowds of members of the university, citizens, and strangers were assembled before the doors were opened. By some it was thought that this would be the last appearance of the Hebrew professor as a preacher in the established church. The subject of discourse was, "the power of the keys;" the text being John xx. 23, "Whosoever sins ye remit, they are remitted," &c. Dr. Pusey commenced by referring to the fact of his suspension, suggesting that it was permitted by the providence of God on account of secret sins. He then restated the doctrine of the condemned sermon, and the motives which had induced him to preach it. The present discourse was supplementary to the last, and as he had then taught the doctrine of pardon by means of the eucharist, he now sought to sustain that doctrine by asserting the authority of the priest to forgive sins, quoting several of the fathers in support of the dogma that God, who alone can forgive sins, does what his priest does. He maintained that this was also the doctrine of the English church, that it was seen in the confession and absolution, and more particularly by the office for the visitation of the sick, in which the priest does not merely declare a pardon, but speaks by God's authority, committed unto him. He argued at great length for the practice of confession, and urged it as a solemn duty incumbent upon priests to lead their people to the practice. He encouraged those who were hoping and desiring that the church should have what it had not now. He bade them wait; there could be no sudden restoration, but God had given them the desire for these things, i. e., confession, penitence, discipline, and if they would wait all would be well; thus intimating that he and they would wait to have in the English church what Mr. Newman and others have sought to Rome. In this part of his sermon Dr. Pusey made reference to some foreign writer, whom he characterised as infidel and impure, who had written against the confessional and its abuses. He said sin was an awful thing to handle, and drew a picture of an ideal priest, one who by his humility and holiness would be qualified for the office of confessor.

The whole tenor of the discourse was what is popularly understood to be Catholic, in opposition to Protestant ideas, and yet the support which the Regius Professor drew from portions of the English ritual will be not a little embarrassing to those who may be disposed to controvert his dogmas. Rarely has the cathedral been so crowded, and though the pressure was

considerable, the utmost stillness prevailed. Dr. Pusey spoke with more clearness and power of voice than usual, and was well heard throughout.

IS THE ADVOCACY OF ANTI-STATE-CHURCH PRINCIPLES DETRIMENTAL TO RELIGION?—This question is very conclusively answered by one of the numerous correspondents of the editor of the *Christian Witness*, who, in referring to the controversy about the Evangelical Alliance, makes the following statement:—

This large and populous village is eaten up by the church locusts, and they have done everything in their power to crush me. And why? Because I will expose the abuses of the establishment. I have used every effort to indoctrinate my people, and I have in a measure succeeded. Dissent is increasing here every day. I have twice enlarged our chapel; we have more members in communion now than we had hearers five years ago. Day-schools, Bible-classes, and tract distributors are all in active operation. Under God, I owe all this to my unflinching advocacy of Nonconformist principles. When I have truth on my side, I care not a whit for a lazy indolent priesthood, nor for those who, though they call themselves Nonconformists, are winking at their flagrant violation of duty.

NEW MISSIONARY COLLEGE AT CANTERBURY.—A missionary college for the Church of England is now in course of erection in the city of Canterbury. It stands upon an extensive site of ground (formerly the ruins of the ancient abbey of Saint Augustine,) which was presented for the purpose, by a lay member of the church, who, besides so munificent a gift, is also a large contributor to the funds now raising towards its erection and endowment. One entire side of the quadrangle, containing rooms for 50 students, is completed externally, and will, it is expected, be ready for reception by the end of August next. This college is founded to supply by special training a sufficient number of young men to labour as missionaries in the service of the Established Church in the colonies and dependencies of the British empire. 30,000*l.* has been reserved out of the contributions already received, to be applied towards the endowment fund. The late Lord Bishop of Barbadoes, the Rev. W. H. Coleridge, has accepted the office of warden of the college.—*Chronicle*.—[This institution is, we believe, supported chiefly by the Tractarian party.]

THE BISHOP OF EXETER AND Mr. SHORE.—On Wednesday, further proceedings were taken in this case in the Court of Queen's Bench. It will be remembered, that the judge of the Ecclesiastical Court was of opinion, that the facts which Mr. Shore alleged did not amount to any defence, which he accordingly rejected; upon which the Solicitor-general applied to the Court for a rule nisi, which now came on for discussion. The Attorney-general, Dr. Addams, and Mr. M. Smith, appeared to show cause against the rule. The Solicitor-general, Mr. Serjeant Manning, and Dr. Twiss, in its support. The Court took time to consider its judgment.

SUDDEN DEATH OF DR. MATHESON.—It is our painful duty to record the death of the Rev. Dr. James Matheson, Corresponding Secretary of the Home Missionary Society. He had for some days been labouring under an attack of inflammation of the lungs, though not indicated by such decisive symptoms as to awaken any alarm in his own mind or those about him. He fulfilled his duties at the meeting of the board on Tuesday, the 20th inst., though suffering at the time considerable pain in the chest. It was with some difficulty he reached his home, and from that time he rapidly sunk into a state of extreme exhaustion; and on Monday week last, about ten o'clock, a.m., he ceased to breathe; so gentle was his departure, that it was as if he sunk into a soft slumber. In the years 1834-5, Dr. Matheson, in company with Dr. Reed, was selected by the committee of the Congregational Union of England and Wales to visit the United States of America as a deputation from the Congregational churches of this land, to the churches of that country. Shortly after his return he was requested by the Board of Directors of the Home Missionary Society to undertake the office of corresponding secretary to that important institution. After due consideration he accepted the invitation, and entered on the duties of his office in May, 1839. Under his judicious management the Society has greatly prospered. Its agents, for the most part, are laborious, useful men; its stations are interesting and important; and its whole operations in a healthy and encouraging condition. The annual reports are most valuable documents, presenting deeply interesting details of the proceedings of the Society, with much valuable statistical information. He continued his labours until within a few days of his death, having dictated to one of his sons a portion of the forthcoming number of the *Home Missionary Magazine*, a monthly periodical entirely conducted by him, and devoted to the service of British missions, especially to the institution whose name it bears. He has left a widow and ten children to mourn his loss.—*Abridged from the Patriot*.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

BRAINTREE.—The Baptist church at this place have given a cordial and unanimous invitation to the Rev. D. Rees, of Isleham, to become their pastor, which he has accepted, and commenced his stated services on Lord's-day, the 18th ult.

EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.—The next meeting of the conference will be holden in Birmingham, in April; and the great meeting, at which representatives are expected to be present from all the evangelical churches throughout the world, will be convened in London, in August next. It was originally proposed that the London meeting should be held in June, but, as the Wesleyan conferences will take place in that and the following month, and as the intervening time will be required to communicate with the American churches, it was thought desirable to name the middle of August as the most convenient period. It is proposed to raise a sum of £6,000 for defraying the expenses of the London meeting.—*Liverpool Mercury*.

VOLUNTARIISM.—On Monday evening, the 12th inst., a tea meeting was held at Bond street Chapel for the purpose of raising a fund to assist various congregations of the same denomination in this county, in removing the whole of the debts from their chapels (which amount altogether to upwards of £4,000), and the very liberal sum of £1,150 was promised. All the subscriptions are to be paid by quarterly instalments within four years. A similar meeting was held at Loughborough on Tuesday, when £240 was subscribed on the same terms.—*Leicester Mercury*.—[The total amount raised up to the present time is £3,267.]

RECOGNITIONS.—Mr. Isaac Jones, late of Hanover Grammar School, was ordained lately as pastor to the Independent church at Llansadwrn, Carmarthenshire. On the 2nd ult., Mr. John Morris, late of Brecon College, was ordained to the pastoral office at Bwlchy-friew, Montgomeryshire.

THE BAPTISTS AT NORWICH.—Mr. William Brock, pastor of the Baptist church assembling in St. Mary's Chapel, Norwich, having introduced "open communion" in his chapel, the "close communion" Baptists called on the trustees to take an "opinion" as to the legality of the practice. Mr. Bethell and Mr. Romilly, to whom a "case" was submitted, have decided that the trust deed permits the admission to "the Lord's table" of persons who have not been immersed.

DEPARTURE OF MISSIONARIES FROM INDIA.—We regret to state that the following Christian labourers will be compelled to leave India during the ensuing cold season:—the Rev. W. Buyers, of the London Mission, Benares; the Rev. J. Macallam, of the Episcopal Mission, Bhagulpore; the Rev. W. W. Evans, of the Baptist Mission, Calcutta; and the Rev. H. Wilkinson, of the General Baptist Mission, Orissa.—*Calcutta Christian Advocate*.

PRESCOTT.—On the 23d ult., the Rev. Brewin Grant, B.A., formerly of this town, was ordained pastor of the Independent church at Prescott, near Liverpool. The introductory discourse was preached by Dr. Raffles, and Dr. Legge gave the charge to the young minister. Dr. Raffles also delivered the evening discourse.

TUNBRIDGE.—The church and congregation under the pastoral care of Mr. I. V. Mummery, felt anxious to present him with some testimonial of their esteem, as well as to devise means for building a new chapel, in a more eligible situation. With this twofold object in view, they held a public tea meeting in the Town-hall, which was kindly lent for the occasion on Tuesday, Jan. 13th, at half-past five o'clock. After some preliminary business, and prayer was offered by Mr. W. Grigsby, Mr. E. Jenkins, minister, presented Mr. Mummery with a handsome copy of "Scott's Commentary," in the name of his people. The chairman also gave him an elegant volume, as a token of regard, from some unknown friend in the room. Mr. Mummery expressed the gratification he felt at this additional proof of the strong attachment of his flock, and gave a short sketch of the five years he had spent among them. Mr. B. Slight, minister, offered some valuable suggestions as to the best way of raising money for building a new place of worship. After this part of the business was over, a copy of "Kitto's Palestine" was presented to Mr. J. Mercer, the superintendent of the Sunday-schools, by the teachers and children, as a mark of their respect. Mr. Mercer acknowledged the receipt of the valuable books. The evening was found to be highly interesting, and will be long remembered by all who were present.

THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.—We understand that the Calvinistic Methodists in Anglesea have determined upon inviting the different denominations in the island, to a conference on the above subject, to be held at Llangenni on the 3rd of March next. The Welsh people as yet have not had the means to know the intended constitution of the Alliance. The editor of the Welsh newspaper is favourable to the project, and a general feeling in favour of union seems to prevail. The powerful and inimitable reply of Dr. Campbell to Sir Culling Eardley Smith would be sure, if translated, of producing a deep impression on the minds of the most liberal sections of the Independents and Baptists. We earnestly hope that the anti-state-church question is not to be shelved for the sake of creating a nominal, lifeless confederacy among people who have the anomalies of state-churchism so constant before their eyes. A very seasonable and appropriate article on this subject is inserted in the *Dysgedydd* for this month.—*From our Correspondent*.

EDUCATION IN THE COUNTY OF BEDFORD.—Next Tuesday, at eleven o'clock, there will be a Conference of the friends of education, at the Bell Inn, Aylesbury, to collect statistical information, and promote the opening of new schools, and the more effectual working of those which are already opened in the county. In the evening of the same day a public meeting will be held. We need hardly advise our friends locally connected with that district to be present on the occasion.

THE MIRROR OF PARLIAMENT.

THE MINISTERIAL SCHEME.

In the House of Lords, on Thursday, the presentation of petitions against repeal of the corn-laws afforded occasion for some rather irregular comments on Sir Robert Peel's scheme.

The Duke of Richmond began; declaring, on the part of the agriculturists, that they had been grossly ill-treated and deceived by the minister and their representatives. He challenged the Government to let the question be discussed on the principle of protection or no protection; and to give the country an opportunity of expressing an opinion on the question. And he angrily attacked the Anti-corn-law League.

Lord Kinnaird defended the League, though he would not be answerable for all the language of all its members. It was impossible to be answerable for the conduct of every person connected with so extensive an association. Did the noble duke consider himself responsible for the language used at all the protection meetings?

The Duke of Richmond: "I do. I am prepared to be personally responsible for any language I ever heard or have seen reported as used at any protection society's meeting" [a laugh].

Lord Kinnaird must say that language such as no man or Christian ought to have uttered had been used at some of those meetings. Was it proper, for instance, to compare a member of the legislature to Satan; or would the duke be responsible for the paltry burning of the *Times* the other day?

Earl Grey suggested that the Duke of Richmond should propose a resolution affirming the principle of protection, so as to bring that question to an issue. As to the measure, he should have preferred total abolition at once: the modified sliding scale for three years was a mockery: it was the only part of the scheme of which as a landholder he was afraid. There has been a strong indisposition to make bargains for land for long terms of years; that would be increased by the agitation which the continued duty would keep up. The foreign grower would withhold his supplies during the interval, and at the end of that time would swamp the market with sudden and large supplies. The auxiliary measures, though proper enough in themselves, were delusive as compensation. He insisted on the policy of free trade in everything—prices regulated by competition—cheap sugar, cheap coffee, and various other things cheap; to be accompanied by reduction in taxation, with diminished colonial, civil, and military expenditure. The results would be beneficial both to the revenue and to the consumer.

Lord Ashburton condemned the scheme, at considerable length. He argued, that though free trade, if it could be established, would be only common sense, it would be impossible for the inhabitants of this country, heavily burdened with tithes, poor-rates, and other local imposts, and compelled to pay fifty or sixty millions a year of revenue, to compete with the foreign producer. He prophesied that the foreign corn-grower would pour in such floods at last as would paralyse the English farmer. The fallacy of the whole project was, that it proposed to establish free trade; whereas, while the whole world is fencing and fighting with this country, free trade is a Utopian project.

Lord Montagu combated Lord Ashburton's doctrine that considerations of revenue militate against free trade. Regarding the scheme as a whole, though he disapproved of parts, he thought it the greatest step yet made towards improved legislation upon the subject. He should have preferred it without the limitation for three years: if the agriculturists should think that the limitation would not be beneficial, the measure might be amended in that respect.

The Duke of Richmond recurred to the subject; insisting that, if there was to be free trade and cheap bread, the farmer should have also cheap labour, cheap beer—cheap beer rather than cheap brandy, unless the object were to encourage drunkenness. He would rather have free trade at once: the farmers only hoped that Government would be defeated, as on the Factory question.

Here the conversation ended.

THE TEN HOURS BILL.

On Thursday evening, in the House of Commons, Lord Ashley moved for leave to bring in a bill to reduce the hours of working of young persons in factories to ten in the day. He observed, that he was about to revive a discussion which had often been proposed and often relinquished in that house. He was the more encouraged to do this by the recollection that the last decision on this important question was not the decision of the House, but the decision of ministers. The House twice asserted his proposition; and it was only after the greatest exertions that the minister at last succeeded in reversing it. During the discussion on that occasion, thirty-two out of forty-two representatives of towns in the manufacturing districts had voted for a ten hours bill through all the divisions, and he expected that they would pursue the same course during the discussion to which he was now inviting the legislature. He believed that the same desire for a ten hours bill which then prevailed among the operatives still existed unmitigated among them, and that, instead of having abated, it had gathered strength and increase from the lapse of time. Two years had now passed since his last proposition on this subject had been rejected. In that time events in our own country had demonstrated the truth and safety of the principles which he advocated, and accounts had been received from foreign countries corroborating in every material respect the conclusions to be drawn from the events in Great Britain to which he alluded. The question might be reduced within this narrow compass:—"Can a ten hours bill be adopted without injury to the interests of the trade, and without depreciation of the wages of labour?" He then gave the House a history of a series of experiments which had recently been made in the manufacturing districts on the effect of reducing the hours of labour. Mr. Gardner, of Manchester, had reduced the hours of labour in his factory

to eleven hours. Messrs. Horrocks and Jackson, of Preston, had made a similar reduction. So had several other eminent manufacturers. The result in every case demonstrated that the produce of the reduced hours of labour was both greater and better—that the hands were in better health—that their children were better educated—and that the feeling between the employers and the employed was much ameliorated. Such, also, had been the effect of a decree issued in Prussia, limiting the hours of labour to ten hours a day in the case of all children under sixteen years. Accounts had been transmitted to him from Elberfeld, in which the most satisfactory description was given of the results of that law on the moral and physical condition of the operatives. Passing from these individual details, he proceeded to show that the effects of the limitation of the hours of labour on the moral, physical, and financial condition of our population engaged in manufactures formed a constant contradiction to all the predictions uttered by the antagonists of the Ten Hours bill when it was last under discussion. Their first prediction was, that the cotton trade would be destroyed by any such limitation as he proposed; their second was, that the wages of the protected parties would be diminished; their third was, that the wages of their children would be reduced to a mere nothing; and their fourth was, that their children would be dismissed, and that great physical suffering would be the result in their respective families. The history of the cotton trade during the last year was the best refutation of the first part of these predictions; the fact that there were now 30,000 children under thirteen years of age, working six hours, and receiving instruction three hours a day, when there were very few receiving education in 1833, and the report of the operative spinners themselves,—who formerly opposed the enactment limiting the labour of children to half time,—stating that the physical and moral condition of their children had been so much improved that they did not appear to be the same race of human beings, were the best refutation of the latter part of them. He implored the House to consider that the greater part of the children employed during the present long hours of labour were females. Was there not something cruel and monstrous to take young girls of thirteen, the very day on which they reached that age, and to demand from them the same extent of labour which was demanded from the most vigorous adult men? How could they learn on their return home any of those domestic arts which were so necessary to the comforts of the labouring man when he returned jaded and weary to his humble cottage? There was evidence enough to prove, though he would not quote it, that the degraded condition of the female population was one of the chief causes of distress and crime in our manufacturing towns. He contrasted with the degraded condition of the female population in our manufacturing districts the great improvement which had taken place in the intellectual, moral, and physical condition of the female operatives at Lowell, in the United States, since the labour there had been limited to twelve hours a day. The fact was, that our women were unsexed in nature and habits by being abstracted from their domestic duties so long by their protracted industry in heated factories. Society suffered by it—individuals suffered by it; and the operative population would suffer by it, until legislation gave them, what Madame Campan told Napoleon was the best gift he could give to France, "a generation of mothers." He impressed on the House the consideration that it would be well both for the masters and the operatives to have this question finally settled. Nothing could be easier than to repeal his bill, if its effects should be found prejudicial, for the operatives would be the first to cry out against them; but if its effects were likely to prove beneficial, then they had a right to expect that the House would assent to their just and reasonable requests.

Sir James Graham complimented Lord Ashley on his sacrifices to the cause, and did not resist the introduction of the bill; though he could go no further. The experiments mentioned by Lord Ashley were very agreeable in their results, and good evidence against interfering with the natural course of things. The anticipated effect, however, had resulted from past restrictions on the labour of youths in factories—the whole machinery of factories had been limited in its time of working. At all events, it was better to postpone the further consideration of the bill until the House should have disposed of a measure intimately connected with the welfare of the working classes—Sir Robert Peel's financial measure. No arguments had yet been advanced which would induce Sir James to support the second reading.

He (Sir James Graham) was bound to say for himself, that connected as it was with another proposition, no decision to which the House came could alter the unalterable opinion which he had formed on the subject of further interference with adult labour in the manufacturing districts [hear, hear]. He would not on that occasion anticipate any arguments that might be adduced in favour of the second reading; but he would repeat, that as it was the first occasion on which the noble lord brought forward the subject in a substantive form, and considering the high station and pure motives of the noble lord, and the constant exertions which he had made, the Government thought it but fair to afford him an opportunity of laying his measure on the table of the House, and on these grounds alone he agreed to the introduction of the bill [hear, hear].

The bill was supported, on the ground of expected benefit to the "young persons," by Sir GEORGE STRICKLAND, Lord JOHN MANNERS, Mr. COLQUHOUN, Mr. WODEHOUSE, Mr. MUNTZ, Mr. JOHN O'CONNELL, Mr. FIELDEN, Mr. WAKLEY (on medical grounds), Mr. SHARMAN CRAWFORD, and Mr. NEWDEGATE.

It was resisted, as an undue interference with the rights of property and the natural state of the labour market, by Mr. TRELAWNEY, Mr. HUME, Mr. BICKHAM ESCOTT, Mr. ROEBUCK (who objected to playing over again the farce of suffering the bill to be introduced at all), Mr. PHILIP HOWARD, and Mr. BRIGHT. Mr. Bright said, Mr. Gardner's manager had told him that a further reduction to ten hours had been contemplated in his mill, but it was found to be impracticable.

In the course of a speech vigorously opposing the in-

interference of Government in the matter, Mr. Roebuck put the following case, by way of illustration:—

He would ask the noble lord what, on his principles, he would do in the following case. Suppose there were a capital of £100, out of which ten labourers were to be employed, at the rate say 1s. a piece—that was to say 10s. a-day. Well, the capital was to be thus absorbed. What, then, would be the consequence were Parliament to step in and say to the capitalist, "You shan't employ the labourers for the time sufficient to earn the shilling—we restrict the hours of toil." The necessary consequence would be that, as the employer was obliged to have the quantity of labour done paid for in the ratio which would be represented by 1s. per day, in order to obtain his ordinary profits from his money, he would say, "If your hours are so restricted, I must make you work, or get others to work, by the hour, at a proportionate price to that I paid you for the day." Of course, as the same number of hours were not to be employed in labour, wages would fall exactly in proportion that they were so restricted [hear, hear]. Let them depend upon it, that the price of labour depended upon the supply and demand, and that no legislative interference could satisfactorily regulate its wages. Increase the demand for labour by taking away restrictions from trade, and they would be taking the proper plan to raise wages [hear, hear]. But attempt to limit hours, and the result would be failure, however philanthropic the motive [hear, hear].

Mr. BRIGHT said that he opposed the bill with reluctance:—

He did not believe that a majority of workpeople, still less a majority of the more intelligent amongst them, was in favour of it, but that a great many believed it would do a great service. He was extremely sorry to give a vote in opposition to what thousands of honest men believed to be their interest. But he looked on the measures now proposed by Government, modified as he hoped they would be before they left that house, as calculated to do infinitely greater service to the working classes than any interference with labour, and sure he was that when those measures passed, the feeling now in favour of the reduction of the hours of labour would die away [hear, hear]. . . . The working classes, as they became more powerful and intelligent under freedom of trade, would feel that the best change which could be brought about would be the result of rational union and reasoning with the employer, and he firmly believed that many years would not elapse before the eleven hour system would be all but, if not altogether, universal throughout the woollen and cotton district [hear, hear]. There was no man who would more rejoice at such a state of things than himself, although he was compelled, from principles which he believed to be just, to vote against the present measure [hear].

Leave was given to bring in the bill.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PUBLIC WORKS IN IRELAND.—The bill for providing a grant for promoting public works in Ireland, was read a second time on Wednesday, and was the occasion of a few passing remarks. Mr. O'CONNELL approved of the grant, but protested against the supposition that Government were discharging any essential part of their debt to Ireland by passing the bill:—

The condition of the country was most perilous. He did not exaggerate at all when he said they were within three or four weeks of an actual famine in Ireland. The right honourable gentleman was therefore right in urging this bill on as fast as possible.

Other members thought the grant inadequate. The bill passed through committee on Thursday.

RAILWAY DEPOSITS.—On Thursday, Mr. HASTIE drew attention to the railway deposits to be paid into the Accountant-General's office, and observed that, although money at present was sufficiently abundant, yet people were afraid to circulate it, lest it should be locked up, to the detriment of the whole commercial community. It was the general opinion in the City, that it would be quite sufficient to have those deposits paid into the coffers of the Bank of England. Unless some alteration was made in the standing orders, no one could tell the extent of the mischief likely to accrue. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, that the provision complained of by the honourable gentleman was not contained in the standing orders, but in act of parliament, which stipulated, that all deposits required by Parliament should be paid to the account of the Accountant-General into the Bank of England; so that, in point of fact, nothing would be gained by the proposition of the hon. member. Mr. Hastie said the Bank could not use it in discounting, for its investment might be called for the very next day. The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that ten days' notice was requisite for its withdrawal, whereas, a private individual might withdraw his money at a moment's notice. Mr. GIBBON said, it was hard upon railway companies that they were to receive no interest upon these deposits while thus locked up. Mr. HUDSON suggested, as a measure of justice to all parties, that exchequer bills and stock should be deposited, instead of money. After some further discussion, Sir R. PEEL said, they should not lightly interfere with these regulations; and he could see no possible relief from the proposal of the hon. member for Paisley, which, in his opinion, would give no additional facilities to merchants to obtain discounts at the Bank of England. The conversation then dropped.

THE ENROLMENT OF THE MILITIA.—On Thursday evening, in answer to Mr. DUNCOMBE, Sir J. GRAHAM said that it was the intention of his right hon. friend the Secretary at War to bring forward on the part of Government a bill for the purpose of consolidating and amending the Militia Acts, which would be brought in on an early day. In fact, a measure with that object had been already prepared by the Government. Mr. BRIGHT asked if it were the intention to call out the militia during the present year? Sir James Graham replied, that by law her Majesty in council had power to call out the militia within a fortnight. But at present the intention was not entertained.

On Monday night the subject was renewed. In reply to Mr. DUNCOMBE, the Secretary-at-War, Mr. S. HERBERT, made the following statement:—

He said the hon. member was quite correct in supposing that considerable misapprehension did prevail in the public mind on the subject, which arose from the circumstance of not observing the distinction between "embodying" and "training." The Government had no power to embody the militia, but it had a power to call them out for training, and beyond that it was not intended to go. It was, however, the intention of Government to bring in a measure for the

purpose of consolidating and amending the various Militia Acts, with the view to greater facilities of calling out for training the militia force; and on this part of the subject he was anxious to say a word with respect to the formation of militia clubs, which he understood was being carried on in many parts of the country, and which offered, on certain pecuniary considerations, to guarantee to persons drawn by the ballot to provide them substitutes. He would recommend to persons engaged in or joining such clubs to suspend their proceedings until they were aware of the measures which would be introduced by the Government, which, as related to the mode of raising the militia force, would be found much less onerous than the present system of the ballot, which the new act would put an end to. Under these circumstances, he did hope that all parties interested in this subject would suspend their proceedings until they saw what the Government intended to do.

ADJOURNMENT.—Both houses adjourned on Thursday evening, to Monday, skipping the 30th, anniversary of King Charles's execution. In the House of Commons there was some conversation as to the occasion for the adjournment. Mr. ROSS objected to the "martyrdom," as a reason for it. Mr. WILLIAMS also objected to celebrating the death of "that tyrant" by a fast. Lord JOHN MANNERS intimated that all the gentlemen on his side of the house would differ from Mr. Williams. Sir ROBERT PEEL said that the motion did not contain a word about King Charles; and the state of public business was quite sufficient reason for it.

ASYLUMS FOR HOUSELESS POOR.—On Thursday, on the motion of Sir C. NAPIER, a committee was appointed to inquire into the manner in which the poor-law commissioners have exercised the powers for the establishment of district asylums for houseless poor in the metropolis, confided to them by the statute of the 7th and 8th Victoria, chap. 10.

LAW OF MORTMAIN.—On the same night Lord J. MANNERS obtained leave to bring in a bill to alter and amend the laws relating to bequests for pious and charitable purposes.

In the House of Lords, on Monday night, Lord BRAMONT presented a petition from a person named Henry Graham, and he complained that he was kept in a state of detention by the Sardinian Government for a period of ten days, for no other reason than because that Government had a great detestation of the name of Graham [laughter]. The petitioner prayed their lordships to take steps to procure him redress for such detention.

RAILWAY FEES.—The House also agreed to a motion made by Lord KINNAIRD for a return of the amount of fees which are paid by the promoters of a railway bill, and also of the total amount of such fees paid upon the railway bills of last session.

In the House of Commons a considerable number of petitions have been presented in favour of agricultural protection; for the liberation of Frost, Williams, &c.; and against the calling out of the militia.

A NEW WRIT was moved on Monday night for the county of Rutland, in the room of Mr. Dawney, resigned.

THE INDEMNITY TO MR. PRITCHARD.—Sir C. NAPIER inquired what progress had been made in the arrangement of the indemnity to Mr. Pritchard. Had the French Admiral yet met Sir George Seymour? If so, had the principle of the indemnity been settled, and what was its amount?

Sir R. PEEL replied as follows:—

The principle of compensation to Mr. Pritchard is admitted by the French Government. The amount of compensation is to be determined by the two officers of England and France respectively commanding in the South Sea. Admiral Sir George Seymour has met the French Admiral at Tahiti, where they proceeded to make inquiry into the amount of compensation due to Mr. Pritchard. Mr. Pritchard had rendered an account; but in some items the explanations given by him were not thought sufficiently full, and he was requested to supply additional information. After leaving Tahiti, Mr. Pritchard was appointed Consul at the Navigator Islands, and I have every reason to hope, when the additional information required has been supplied, that the amount of compensation will be settled. There is no question, I repeat, as to the principle on which it shall be estimated.

THE GAME-LAWS.—On the motion of Mr. BRIGHT, the committee on the game-laws of last session was re-appointed, the same members being nominated, viz., Mr. Bright, Mr. Burroughes, Lord G. Bentinck, Mr. M. Gibson, Mr. Bouvier, Mr. Cripps, Viscount Clive, Mr. Forbes Mackenzie, Mr. Villiers, Mr. Bankes, Mr. Etwell, Mr. Grantley Berkeley, Mr. Manners Sutton, Mr. George Cavendish, and Mr. Trelawney.

MEASURES FOR THE RELIEF OF IRELAND.—The bill for promoting drainage in Ireland was, on Monday evening, read a second time, after a brief discussion, shared in by Sir THOMAS FREMANTLE, Mr. FRENCH, Sir R. FERGUSON, and Mr. O'CONNELL. The latter gentleman declared his intention to vote for the second reading of the bill, which contained many good enactments. He had no complaint to make of the Board of Works. The objections made to the details of the bill had better be reserved till it went into committee. The further consideration of the report on the Public Works (Ireland) Bill was then gone into.

PROMOTION OF IRISH FISHERIES, &c.—Sir T. FREMANTLE moved for leave to bring in a bill to afford encouragement to the construction of small piers and harbours calculated to extend the fisheries in Ireland. He proposed, with the consent of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, to expend £50,000 in five years, at the rate of £10,000 a year, in the formation of piers on the coast of Ireland—a measure which he conceived would be the best mode of encouraging the construction of suitable boats, which were now much wanted, for the deep sea fishery, and also the river fishery of that country. He likewise proposed, that before any grant was made for such a purpose there should be a voluntary contribution to a quarter, and in some cases to half of the amount, either from private individuals, or from the adjoining localities. Applications for these grants must be made to the Board of Works, which, on taking a survey of the coast, and on giving a certificate that the proposed pier would be advantageous, and that the security offered for the completion of it was adequate, would be entitled to call upon the Treasury to issue a warrant for

payment of any proposed grant. He thought that this measure would conduce much to the employment of the labouring population in Ireland. After a conversation, in which Mr. F. FRENCH, Mr. ROSS, Sir H. BARRON, and Mr. GREGORY, all expressed their approbation of the proposed measure, and of its probable beneficial effects, leave was given to bring in the bill.

THE NEW TARIFF.—Sir R. PEEL, in answer to Mr. P. M. STEWART, stated, that it was not the intention of the Government to make any change in the duties on colonial spirits and molasses.

PEACE WITH AMERICA.—We are glad to learn, that the movement which was commenced at Manchester, for originating friendly addresses to the various classes of American citizens from their brethren in this country, is extending itself throughout the country. In Boston and Plymouth these appeals have been extensively signed. The National Association of London, which has always given great prominence to the peace question in its advocacy of the people's rights, has also addressed an impressive memorial to the working men of America, "on the war-spirit that is sought to be excited between the two countries," bearing the signature of William Lovett, Secretary. We have only room for one extract from this admirable document:—

We trust that this dispute of our rulers may be speedily settled by arbitration; and earnestly hope that the growing intelligence of the age may lead men to perceive the demoralising and deteriorating effects of soldiers and armies, and to perceive that war is more fatal in its moral and physical effects, than the plagues, earthquakes, and tornadoes of nature. That, so impressed, they will speedily free themselves from the evils and expenses of standing armies, garrisons, and ships of war; that they will soon seek amicably to settle their national disputes by a Congress of Nations, freely chosen by the people of their respective countries; and that, through such instrumentality, universal peace and human brotherhood may be established, freedom extended, commerce promoted, and the arts, industry, and civilisation of each be made to contribute to the welfare of all.

FLOODS AND DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY IN THE WEST OF ENGLAND.—During the past week, considerable damage has been occasioned at Bristol, and throughout Somersetshire and Monmouthshire, resulting from the floods occasioned by the continual fall of rain for the last few weeks, and the remarkably high tides in the Bristol channel, which have caused the rivers Severn, Avon, and Axe, to overflow their banks. The Bristol and Exeter railway was under water for a considerable distance, and the villages of Ashton, Nailsea, Highbridge, Banwell, and Uphill, have been placed completely under water, and sheep and other stock either swept away or drowned. At Weston-super-Mare very considerable damage was done, the upper esplanade being swept away, the lower one much injured, and a vessel, the Nancy, stranded, having been driven high upon the beach; the sea-wall, for the length of half a mile, has been thrown down and washed into the sea, and the houses near the esplanade completely flooded. At Newport, Monmouthshire, the river on Thursday morning rose to an unparalleled height in the memory of the oldest inhabitant, overflowed its banks, and washed away the immense piles of bark stacked in the neighbourhood. The houses in the immediate vicinity were flooded to the depth of several feet, and a considerable quantity of timber was washed away, and in the surrounding moors the families were obliged to take refuge in their upper rooms until boats came and released them. At the Blairston ironworks the floods also caused much damage, throwing down a considerable portion of the sea-wall which protected the various wharfs on the river. The damage was equally serious at Cardiff, where the tide rose so rapidly that the inhabitants, not having time to prepare for it, had the whole of their furniture which remained upon the ground floors destroyed. The damage done to the hotel in the Butte Docks, kept by Mr. Jones, is alone estimated at several hundred pounds. Lower down the Welsh coast the rise of the waters was equally rapid and did immense mischief. In Neath, many of the houses were filled to the depth of upwards of six feet. This was also the case at Swansea, where considerable damage was sustained. Higher up the Severn, also, the various villages suffered in like manner, and at Combe-witch, near Bridgewater, upwards of 1,000 sheep were drowned. Near Glasbury, in Breconshire, the country had the appearance of a vast lake, the meadows for several miles in the direction of Builth being under water; and on Roath-common, near Cardiff, the water was so deep that the posts marking the road were completely under water, and the London and Gloucester mail was driven into a ditch, there being no traces of road. A lady passenger inside narrowly escaped drowning, the letters were so injured by the water as to be almost illegible, and one of the horses was drowned.

ORIGIN OF THE LEAGUE.—In consequence of the reference in the *Daily News*, and by Lord Radnor in the House of Lords, to the seven persons who originated the movement which gave rise to the National Anti-corn-law League, we have had letters from various parts of the kingdom requesting us to name the individuals. They were Edward Baxter (now of Belfast), W. A. Cunningham, Andrew Dalziel, James Howie (now of Edinburgh), James Lealie, Archibald Prentice, and Philip Thomson. At the second meeting of the association, although above fifty persons had given in their subscriptions, there was again an attendance of seven, the place of Mr. Baxter, who was absent, having been taken by Mr. William Rawson, now the treasurer of the League. Mr. Rawson was the first Englishman who joined the association. Of the original seven, six were natives of Scotland, and one of Ireland. The grand impulse to the movement was given when Mr. Cobden, who was abroad at the time of its origination, joined it. The first person who subscribed more than five shillings was Mr. Robert Stuart, now one of the magistrates for the borough, who, on being applied to, said, "What is the use of subscribing five shillings? Put me down for Ten Pounds."—*Manchester Times*.

Dr. Gray, of the *Freeman's Journal*, has gone over the property of Mr. O'Connell, in Kerry, and published a report of his observations, contradicting almost every statement of Mr. Foster, the *Times*' commissioner.

ORIGINAL
DEFECTIVE

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

THE RIVER PLATE.

DESTRUCTION OF ROSAS' BATTERIES IN THE PARANA.

The steamer Cyclops brings intelligence of a decisive action in which the English and French fleets were engaged.

On the evening of the 18th November, the position occupied by Rosas' forces on the Parana was reconnoitred, and found to be exceedingly strong. Four batteries, mounted with twenty-four cannon of heavy calibre, stood on the right bank of the river: the river itself was barred by a stockade formed with twenty-four vessels, bound together by three iron chains. Ten fire-ships were in readiness; and the brig Republicano, well armed, was placed in a position to enfilade the opposing vessels. About nine o'clock on the following morning, the combined fleet advanced in three divisions. The first, under the command of Captain Sullivan, was composed of the Philomel, the Expeditivo, the Fanny, and Procida: the second consisted of the St. Martin, the Comus, the Pandore, the Dolphin, and the Fulton (steamer); Captain Trehouart being the commander: the third division, under the orders of Captain Hotham, was composed of the Gordon and Firebrand steamers. At half-past ten o'clock the action became general; the men in the batteries displaying much obstinacy, and some skill in the management of their guns. The Republicano was set on fire by a bomb-shell; while the fireships, although set adrift, proved harmless. The attack and defence were continued with much spirit for several hours; the enemy doing the utmost, and the English and French crews vying with each other in acts of daring. By a dashing exploit on the part of Captain Hope, of the Firebrand, the chains which bound the stockade were broken, which enabled the Fulton to pass through, and take up an advantageous position. Towards four o'clock the enemy's fire began to slacken; and the signal was made for the troops to land. This was effected by six o'clock. The first English detachment, under the command of Captain Sullivan, sustained a heavy fire of musketry from a party lying in ambush; but effective assistance was rendered by another detachment, commanded by Lieutenant Hindle, and Captain Trehouart having joined the attacking party, the enemy were put to flight, and the batteries taken possession of. On the following day, the guns were destroyed, with the exception of ten bronzed cannon, which were shipped on board the squadron. The loss has been considerable. In the English fleet, ten were killed and twenty-five wounded: among the former, were Lieutenants Brickdale of the Firebrand, and Andrews, of the Dolphin. Of the French, eighteen were killed and seventy wounded: M. Michaud, one of the officers of the St. Martin, is among the killed. Of the enemy, four hundred dead bodies were found in the batteries; but it is believed that many more were carried away.

There have been further advices from Monto Video to the 1st of December. It was ascertained that the loss of the Buenos Ayreans, in the late action, amounted to from 800 to 1,000. General Momeilla, who commanded, was wounded, as also Colonel Crespo; and amongst the killed was General Arzogaray, and Commodore Craig, an Englishman in Rosas' service.

THE UNITED STATES.

Advices have been received from New York to the 13th ult. The only subject of interest in the papers is the progress of the debate in the House of Representatives, in committee of the whole, whether notice shall be given to Great Britain, to terminate the joint occupation of the Oregon territory or not. The question had been taken up and argued, day by day; but it appeared to make very little progress, and its termination a thing quite indefinite. In the meantime the negotiations between Mr. Pakenham and the American minister had not been renewed, and the question therefore remains *in statu quo*. Even, however, if the debate in the House terminates in the resolve to give the notice, much stress ought not to be laid upon it, as their action must be controlled by the Senate and Executive. The most remarkable address, in Congress, is that of a Mr. Bowlin, who declares he will not concede one inch, even if it were to avoid a war, but that he would willingly give up the whole territory of Oregon to have a war, which he appears to think would teach Europeans the value of liberty.

MISCELLANY.

In return for presents from the Emperor of Russia to the Pope, his Holiness has conferred upon Russia the relics of St. Nicholas the Greater, who is the patron of that nation. A ship of war has been despatched from Odessa to receive the relics, and convey them in great pomp to St. Petersburg.

The Duke of Modena died on the 21st instant, in his sixty-seventh year. He is succeeded by his son, Francis V., who was born in June 1810.

SWITZERLAND.—M. LEU'S MURDER.—Muller, who was accused of the murder of M. Leu, was tried at Lucerne on the 24th. The trial lasted only four hours and a half, at the expiration of which time he was found guilty and condemned to death. His counsel attributed the crime to religious fanaticism. The prisoner himself said, that having been incarcerated for rebellion, and his application to be interogated being refused, he had conceived a profound resentment against M. Leu, and could not subdue the desire for vengeance. —*Globe*.

THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—Advices of the 13th of December communicate the distressing intelligence of more murders on the frontier by the Kafir marauders. Among others, Mr. Scholtz, who had just arrived from Europe, and was travelling with several other persons of the Wesleyan Society, was wantonly shot, together with a coloured servant, on the heights of the Fish river; the plunder of the waggons being no doubt the object of the assassins. Thefts of cattle and sheep continued also to be pretty numerous.

FAMINE ON THE CONTINENT.—The price of flour and

potatoes had fallen considerably in Paris; but we regret to observe, that a perfect famine exists in Sweden. Famine prevails to such an extent in Poland, that the export of provisions to Cracow is prohibited.

FRENCH OUTRAGE AT THE GABOON.—The French have committed fresh outrages on the Gaboon, and broken up the mission, as we learn from the *Missionary Herald*. King Glass and his people have suffered from fraud and violence, by which the French seem determined to secure the entire control of Gaboon river. King Glass was required to raise the French flag at his village, but refused. The officer replied, that if the French ensign was not raised on shore, at such time as it should be run up on board of the man-of-war, his towns would be forthwith destroyed! The people resolved, with one accord, to abide the consequences; and they denounced the heaviest penalties against the man who should do the forbidden deed. At eight o'clock, the flag was raised on board of the *Tactique*, but there was no response on shore. A blank cartridge was fired over the town; still there was no response. Another was fired, but the ensign lay folded up at the foot of the staff, and there it remained for more than a week afterwards. In the mean time, the people removed their women and children, and the more valuable of their effects to "the bush;" whilst the French kept up a desultory cannonade from day to day. The balls sometimes passed over the mission premises, but never so near as to occasion any alarm, until the 20th of July (Sabbath), when there was a manifest design to disperse the congregation which had assembled for worship. After further parleying by the French, King Glass sent a document to the French officer, signifying his purpose to observe the customs of his people, which had hardly been read, when two balls were thrown at a group of men standing near the flag-staff. Within fifteen or twenty minutes, the commander of the blockhouse, with a party of Gorcee soldiers, made his appearance in front of one of the towns, whilst four boats, with armed men, shoved off from the man-of-war, and made a simultaneous attack upon the other two. The circumstances in which this onset was made excite a strong suspicion that it was in pursuance of a preconcerted plan. King Glass and his head men prohibited their people from returning the fire, and went off in a body to the woods, leaving their towns to be pillaged, and their effects to be destroyed. A large amount of property has been lost, some of it having been carried off by the invaders, and still more having been seized by thieves. During the night, some person attached a cord and pulley to the ensign, as the commander had previously requested; and next morning he declared himself satisfied! The French flag is now waving over villages forsaken by their inhabitants, and made desolate by a Christian people. —*New York Evangelist*.

THE FACTORIES BILL.—Mr. Fielden, M.P. for Oldham, has undertaken the conduct of the Factories Bill through Parliament, in the place of Lord Ashley, who has resigned his seat.

LEGALITY OF THE NEW QUALIFICATION VOTES.—In the Court of Common Pleas, on Thursday, judgment was given in the case of Alexander, appellant, *versus* Newman, respondent involving an important principle in election-law. The case came before the Court on an appeal from the decision of the Revising Barrister for Yorkshire; which raised the distinct question whether a conveyance to a *bona fide* purchaser, as tenant in common, was void under the third section of 7th and 8th Will. III. chap. 25; or whether such conveyance, being made on the part of the vendor and vendee for the avowed and only object of multiplying voices at an election, should in effect be at the same time *bona fide* conveyance on a contract of sale? This position was affirmed by the Revising Barrister, and was now sustained by the Court. The same principle was applied to five other appeals, which lay over till judgment was given in the case mentioned.

THE "COUNTRY PARTY."—It is worthy of note, that after Sir R. Peel's development of the intended free-trade policy of Government by Sir R. Peel on Tuesday last, a considerable body of the Protectionists walked over at once to the opposition side of the House; and the rising of Sir John Lyrell, with his white head, and his clear blue eye, from amidst a knot of Whigs on the left hand side of the Speaker's chair, was the signal for general laughter and cheering. This forlorn hope, "country party," as they call themselves, have chosen Mr. Colquhoun as their spokesman in the House of Commons. He is described as "a sort of Peel in his small way, a minor Sir Plausible; he has apparently formed his style of speaking on the Peel model, and has some resemblance to him in personal appearance. Indeed, the wonder is, that so Peel-like a man is not of Peel's Government."

LEGALITY OF THE SALE OF RAILWAY SCRIP.—The Court of Exchequer has pronounced the first decision on the much-disputed point respecting the legality of the sale of railway scrip. In the case of "Young v. Smith," reported in the *Times* of Tuesday, three learned barons, Pollock, Alderson, and Platt, gave it as their opinion, that the 26th section of the statute 7 and 8 Victoria, c. 110, commonly called the "Joint-stock Companies Act," is not applicable to railway companies, and, therefore, that the sale or transfer of scrip certificates or shares, or by whatever other name they may be called, of such companies after provisional registration, is perfectly valid and good in law.

A BREWER DROWNED IN BEER.—On Friday, the brewer at the Poltimore inn, St. Sidwell's, named John Vicary, was found dead with his head in a barrel, submerged in about two buckets-full of beer. The poor fellow had been employed to dip some beer out of the barrel, when a fit, to which he was subject, took him, and he fell in; and being unable to extricate himself, was drowned before assistance reached him. —*Western Luminary*.

REMOVAL OF THE WOOD PAVING.—On Thursday, labourers commenced taking up the wood paving in the Poultry, which is to be replaced with stone. Cheapside is also to be repaved.

THE NEW TARIFF.

RESOLUTIONS TO BE PROPOSED BY SIR R. PEEL IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE HOUSE ON THE CUSTOMS AND CORN ACTS.

[In order to enable the reader to estimate the reductions and alterations proposed in the Tariff, we have borrowed from a paper in the *Times* a set of figures showing the present rate of duties applying to the miscellaneous articles: it is added to the authentic Parliamentary document, and stands as the outer column, headed "Present rate" of duties.]

Resolved—That in lieu of the duties now payable on the importation of corn, grain, meal, or flour, there shall be paid, until the 1st day of February, 1849, the following duties, viz:—

If imported from any foreign country,—

WHEAT.—Whenever the average price of wheat, made up and published in the manner required by law, shall be, for every quarter—

	s.	d.
Under 48s., the duty shall be, for every quarter	10	0
48s. and under 49s.	9	0
49s. and under 50s.	8	0
50s. and under 51s.	7	0
51s. and under 52s.	6	0
52s. and under 53s.	5	0
53s. and upwards	5	0

BARLEY, BEER, or BIGG.—Whenever the average price of barley, made up and published in the manner required by law, shall be, for every quarter—

	s.	d.
Under 26s., the duty shall be, for every quarter	5	0
26s. and under 27s.	4	0
27s. and under 28s.	4	0
28s. and under 29s.	3	6
29s. and under 30s.	3	0
30s. and under 31s.	2	6
31s. and upwards	2	0

OATS.—Whenever the average price of oats, made up and published in the manner required by law, shall be, for every quarter—

	s.	d.
Under 18s., the duty shall be, for every quarter	4	0
18s. and under 19s.	3	6
19s. and under 20s.	3	0
20s. and under 21s.	2	6
21s. and under 22s.	2	0
22s. and upwards	1	6

RYE, PEASE, AND BEANS.—For every quarter:—
A duty equal in amount to the duty payable on a quarter of barley.

WHEAT, MEAL, AND FLOUR.—For every barrel, being 196 pounds:—
A duty equal in amount to the duty payable on 38½ gallons of wheat.

BARLEY-MEAL.—For every quantity of pounds:—
A duty equal in amount to the duty payable on a quarter of barley.

OAT-MEAL.—For every quantity of 181½ pounds:—
A duty equal in amount to the duty payable on a quarter of oats.

RYE-MEAL.—For every quantity of pounds:—
A duty equal in amount to the duty payable on a quarter of rye.

PEA-MEAL AND BEAN-MEAL.—For every quantity of pounds:—
A duty equal in amount to the duty payable on a quarter of peas or beans.

And that from and after the said 1st of February, 1849, there shall be paid the following duties, viz:—

	s.	d.
Wheat, barley, beer or bigg, oats, rye, pease, and beans, for every quarter	1	0
Wheat-meal, barley-meal, oat-meal, rye-meal, pea-meal, and bean-meal, for every hundred-weight	0	4½
If the produce of and imported from any British possession out of Europe:—		
Wheat, barley, beer or bigg, oats, rye, pease, and beans, the duty shall be for every quarter	1	0
Wheat-meal, barley-meal, oat-meal, rye-meal, pea-meal, and bean-meal, the duty shall be for every hundred-weight	0	4½

Resolved—That in lieu of the duties of customs now chargeable on the articles undermentioned, imported into the United Kingdom, the following duties shall be charged, viz:—

	Proposed rate.			Present rate.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Agates or Cornelians, set, for every 100l. value	10	0	0	15	0	0
Ale and Beer of all sorts, for every barrel	1	0	0	2	0	0
Almonds, Paste of, for every 100l. value	10	0	0	20	0	0
Amber, Manufactures of, not enumerated, for every 100l. value	10	0	0	15	0	0
Arrow-root, the cwt.	0	2	6	0	5	0
Arrow-root of and from a British Possession, per cwt.	0	0	6			
Bandstring Twist, for every 100l. value	10	0	0	5s. per 12		
Bandstring Twist of and from a British Possession, for every 100l. value	5	0	0	[knots.		
Barley, Pearled, the cwt.	0	2	6	0	5	0
Barley, Pearled, of and from a British Possession, the cwt.	0	1	3			
Best ropes, Twines, and Strands, for every 100l. value	10	0	0	5s. per cwt.		
Best Ropes, Twines, and Strands, of and from a British Possession, for every 100l. value	5	0	0			
Beads, viz.—Arango, for every 100l. value	10	0	0			
Coral, for every 100l. value	10	0	0	15	0	0
Crystal, for every 100l. value	10	0	0			
Jet, for every 100l. value [scribed	10	0	0			
Not otherwise enumerated or de-	10	0	0			
Beer or Mum, the barrel	1	0	0	2	0	0
Blacking, for every 100l. value	10	0	0	1l. p. cwt.		
Brass, Manufactures of, for every 100l. value	10	0	0	15	0	0
Brass, Powder of, for every 100l. value	10	0	0			
Brocade of Gold or Silver, for every 100l. value	10	0	0	20	0	0
Bronze, Manufactures of, for every 100l. value	10	0	0	15	0	0
Bronze Powder, for every 100l. value	10	0	0	15	0	0
Buck Wheat the quarter	0	1	0	As barley.		
Butter of and from a British Possession, the cwt.	0	2	6			
Butter, the cwt.	0	10	0	1	0	0
Buttons, Metals, for every 100l. value	10	0	0	15	0	0
Candles, viz.—Spermaceti, the lb.	0	0	3	0	0	6
Stearine, the lb.	0	0	14	0	0	2½
Tallow, the cwt.	0	5	0	0	10	0
Wax, the lb.	0	0	2	0	0	4
Canes, Walking Canes or Sticks, mounted, painted, or otherwise ornamented, for every 100l. value	10	0	0			

Carriages of all sorts, for every 100l. value	10	0	0	20	0	0
Casks, empty, for every 100l. value	10	0	0	25	0	0
Cassia Powder, the cwt.	0	2	6			
Cassia Powder of and from a British possession, the cwt.	0	0	6			
Cattings, for every 100l. value	10	0	0	3s. p. gross.		
Cheese, the cwt.	0	5	0	0	10	0
Cheese of and from a British possession, the cwt.	0	1	6			
China or Porcelain Ware, painted or plain, gilt or ornamented, for every 100l. value	10	0	0	20	0	0
Cider, the tun	5	5	0	10	10	0
Citron, preserved in salt, for every 100l. value	5	0	0	10	0	0
Clocks, for every 100l. value	10	0	0	20	0	0
Copper Manufacturers not otherwise enumerated or described, and Copper plate engraved, for every 100l. value	10	0	0	15	0	0
Copper or Brass Wire, for every 100l. value	10	0	0			
Cotton, articles or manufactures of cotton, wholly or in part made up, not otherwise charged with duty, for every 100l. value	10	0	0	20	0	0
Cotton of and from a British Possession, for every 100l. value	5	0	0			
Crayons, for every 100l. value	10	0	0	15	0	0
Crystal, cut or manufactured, for every 100l. value	10	0	0	15	0	0
Cucumbers, preserved, for every 100l. value	5	0	0	10	0	0
Cucumbers of and from a British Possession, for every 100l. value	2	10	0			
Fish cured, not otherwise enumerated, the cwt.	0	1	0	0	2	0
Gauze of thread, for every 100l. value	10	0	0	15	0	0
Gauze of thread, of and from a British Possession, for every 100l. value	5	0	0			
Hair, manufactures of Hair or Goats' Wool, or of Hair or Goats' Wool and any other material, and articles of such manufacture wholly or in part made up, not particularly enumerated, or otherwise charged with duty, for every 100l. value	10	0	0	15	0	0
Hair of and from a British Possession, for every 100l. value	5	0	0			
Hams of all kinds, the cwt.	0	7	0	0	14	0
Hams of and from a British Possession, the cwt.	0	2	0			
Harp strings or Lute strings, silvered, for every 100l. value	10	0	0	20	0	0
Hats or Bonnets, viz.—Of Chip, the lb.	0	3	6	0	5	0
Of bast, cane, or horsehair, hats or bonnets, each hat or bonnet not exceeding twenty-two inches in diameter, the dozen	0	7	6	0	10	0
Each hat or bonnet exceeding twenty-two inches in diameter, the dozen	0	10	0	0	15	0
Straw hats or bonnets the lb.	0	5	0	0	0	6
Hats, Felt, Hair, Wool, or Beaver	0	2	0	2s. 6d.		
Hats, made of Silk, Silk Shag laid upon felt, linen, or other material, each	0	2	0	3s. 6d.		
Hops, the cwt.	2	5	0	4	10	0
Iron and Steel, wrought, not otherwise enumerated, for every 100l. value	10	0	0	15	0	0
Japanned or Lacquered Ware, for every 100l. value	10	0	0	15	0	0
Lace, viz., Thread, for every 100l. value	10	0	0	12	10	0
Made by the hand, commonly called Cushion or Pillow Lace, whether of linen, cotton, or silken thread, for every 100l. value	10	0	0	12	10	0
Latten Wire, for every 100l. value	10	0	0	12	10	0
Lead, manufactures of, not otherwise enumerated, for every 100l. value	10	0	0	15	0	0
Leather, manufactures of—Boots, Shoes, and Calashes, viz., Women's Boots and Calashes, the dozen pair	0	6	0			
Women's Boots and Calashes, if lined or trimmed with fur or other trimming, the dozen pair	0	7	6			
Women's shoes with cork or double soles, quilted shoes and clogs, the dozen pair	0	5	0			
Women's shoes, if trimmed or lined with fur or any other trimming, the dozen pair	0	6	0			
Women's shoes of silk, satin, jean, or other stuffs, kid, morocco, or other leather, the dozen pair	0	4	6			
Women's shoes, if trimmed or lined with fur or any other trimming, the dozen pair	0	5	0			
Girls' Boots, Shoes, and Calashes, not exceeding seven inches in length, to be charged with two-thirds of the above duties.						
Men's Boots, the dozen pair	0	14	0	1	8	0
Men's Shoes, the dozen pair	0	7	0	0	14	0
Boys' Boots and Shoes, not exceeding seven inches in length, to be charged with two-thirds of the above duties.						
Leather Boot Fronts, not exceeding nine inches in height, the dozen pair	0	1	9	0	3	6
Leather Boot Fronts exceeding nine inches in height, the dozen pair	0	2	9	0	5	6
Leather cut into shapes, or any article made of leather, or any manufacture whereof leather is the most valuable part, not otherwise enumerated or described, for every 100l. value	10	0	0	15	0	0
Linen, or Linen and Cotton, viz.—Cambrics and Lawns, commonly called French Lawns, the piece not exceeding eight yards in length, and not exceeding seven-eighths of a yard in breadth, and so in proportion for any greater or less quantity, plain, the piece	0	2	6	0	5	0
Bordered Handkerchiefs, the piece	0	2	6	0	5	0

Lawns of any sort, not French, for every 100l. value	10	0	0	20	0	0
Damasks, the square yard	0	0	5	0	0	10
Damask Diaper, the square yard	0	0	2	0	0	5
Plain Linen and Diaper, not otherwise enumerated or described, and whether chequered or striped with dye, yarn, or not, for every 100l. value	10	0	0	20	0	0
Sails, not in actual use of a British ship, and fit and necessary for such ship, and not otherwise disposed of, for every 100l. value	10	0	0	20	0	0
Articles, Manufactures of Linen, or of Linen mixed with Cotton or with Wool, wholly or in part made up, not particularly enumerated or otherwise charged with duty, for every 100l. value	10	0	0	20	0	0
Maize, or Indian Corn, per quarter	0	1	0	As barley.		
Mical, the cwt.	0	0	6	As barley.		
Musical Instruments, for every 100l. value	10	0	0			
Mustard Flour, the cwt.	0	6	0	0	12	0
Paper, printed, painted or stained paper, or paper-hangings, or flock paper, the square yard	0	0	2	0	1	0
Pencils, for every 100l. value	10	0	0	15	0	0
Pencils of Slate, for every 100l. value	10	0	0	15	0	0
Perfumery, not otherwise charged, for every 100l. value	10	0	0			
Perry, the tun	5	0	0	10	10	0
Pewter, Manufactures of, for every 100l. value	10	0	0	15	0	0
Platting of Straw, the lb	0	5	0	0	7	6
Pomatum, for every 100l. value	10	0	0			
Pots of Stone, for every 100l. value	10	0	0	20	0	0
Puddings and Sausages, the lb	0	0	1	0	0	3
Rice, the cwt	0	1	0	0	6	0
Rice, rough, and in the husk, the quarter	0	1	0	0	7	0
Sago, the cwt	0	0	6	0	1	0
Sausages or Puddings, the lb	0	0	1	0	0	3
SEEDS, viz.—Canary, the cwt	0	5	0	4s. per bush.		
Caraway, the cwt	0	5	0	0	10	0
Carrot, the cwt	0	5	0	0	10	0
Clover, the cwt	0	5	0	0	10	0
Leek, the cwt	0	5	0	1	0	0
Mustard, the cwt	0	1	3	5d. p. bush.		
Onion, the cwt.	0	5	0	1	0	0
All other seeds not particularly enumerated or described, or otherwise charged with duty, for every £100 value	5	0	0	10	0	0
These Seeds of and from British possessions to be charged only one-half of these duties.						
SILK MANUFACTURES:—Manufactures of Silk, or of Silk mixed with metal, or any other material, produce of Europe, viz.:—						
Silk or Satin, plain, striped, figured, or brocaded, viz.:—						
Broad Stuffs, the lb.	0	5	0	0	11	0
Articles thereof not otherwise enumerated, the lb.	0	6	0			
Or, and at the option of the Officers of the Customs, for every 100l. value	15	0	0	25	0	0
Ribbons, the lb.	0	6	0			
Silk Gauze or Crape, plain, striped, figured, or brocaded, viz.:—						
Broad Stuffs, the lb.	0	9	0	0	17	0
Articles thereof, not otherwise enumerated, the lb.	0	10	0			
Or, and at the option of the Officers of the Customs, for every 100l. value	15	0	0	30	0	0
Ribbons, the lb.	0	11	0			
Gauze of all descriptions, mixed with silk, satin, or any other materials in the proportion of one-half part of the fabric, the lb.	0	9	0	1	7	0
Articles thereof, not otherwise enumerated, the lb.	0	9	0			
Or, and at the option of the Officers of the Customs, for every 100l. value	15	0	0	30	0	0
Velvet, plain or figured, the lb.	0	9	0	1	2	0
Articles thereof, not otherwise enumerated, the lb.	0	10	0			
Or, and at the option of the Officers of the Customs, for every 100l. value	15	0	0	30	0	0
Ribbons of Silk embossed, or figured with velvet, the lb.	0	9	0	0	17	0
Manufactures of Silk, or of Silk and any other material called Plush, commonly used for making hats, the lb.	0	2	0			
Fancy Silk Net, or Tricot, the lb.	0	8	0	1	4	0
Plain Silk Lace, or Net called Tulle, the lb.	0	8	8	1s. 4d. square [yard.		
Manufactures of Silk, or of Silk mixed with any other materials, not particularly enumerated, or otherwise charged with duty, for every 100l. value	15	0	0	30	0	0
Millinery, of Silk, or of which the greater part of the material is Silk, viz.:—						
Turbans or Caps, each	0	3	6	0	15	0
Hats or Bonnets, each	0	7	0	1	5	0
Dresses, each	1	10	0	2	10	0
Manufactures of Silk, or of Silk and any other materials, and articles of the same wholly or partially made up, not particularly enumerated or otherwise charged with duty, for every 100l. value	15	0	0	30	0	0
Silk Worm Gut, for every 100l. value	10	0	0	20	0	0
Skins, articles manufactured of Skins or Furs, for every 100l. value	10	0	0	20	0	0
Soap, Hard, the cwt.	1	0	0	1	10	0
Soap, Hard, of and from a British possession, the cwt	0	14	0			
Soap, Soft, the cwt.	0	14	0	1	0	0
Soap, Soft, of and from a British possession, the cwt.	0	10	0			
Soap, Naples, the cwt	1	0	0	2	16	0
Spa Ware, for every 100l. value	10	0	0	15	0	0
Spirits, viz., Brandy, Geneva, and other Foreign Spirits, not being Spirits or Strong Waters the produce of any British possession in						

America, or any British possession within the limits of the East India Company's Charter, and not being sweetened Spirits or Spirits mixed with any article, so that the degree of strength thereof cannot be exactly ascertained by such Hydrometer, the gallon	0	15	0	1	2	10
Steel, Manufactures of, for every 100l. value	10	0	0			
Tallow, the cwt.	0	1	6	0	3	2
Tallow, of and from a British possession, the cwt.	0	0	1			
Tapioca, the cwt	0	0	6	0	1	0
Tin, Manufactures of, not otherwise enumerated, for every 100l. value	10	0	0	15	0	0
Tobacco Pipes of Clay, for 100l. value	10	0	0	15	0	0
Tongues, the cwt	0	7	0	0	10	0
Tongues, of and from a British Possession, the cwt	0	2	0			
Turnery not otherwise described, for every 100l. value	10	0	0	15	0	0
Twine, for every 100l. value	10	0	0	10s. per cwt.		
Twine of and from a British Possession, for every 100l. value	5	0	0			
Varnish, not otherwise described, for every 100l. value	10	0	0	15	0	0
Wafers, for every 100l. value	10	0	0	15	0	0
Washing Balls, the cwt	1	0	0	6d. per lb.		
Wax, Sealing-wax, for every 100l. value	10	0	0	15	0	0
Whipcord, for every 100l. value	10	0	0	6d. per lb.		
Wire, Gilt or Plated, or Silver, for every 100l. value	10	0	0	12	0	0
Woolens, Articles or Manufactures of Wool not being Goats' Wool, or of Wool mixed with Cotton, wholly or in part made up, not otherwise charged with Duty, for every 100l. value	10	0	0	20	0	0
Woolens of and from a British Possession, for every 100l. value	5	0	0			
Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, being either in part or wholly manufactured, and not being enumerated or described, not otherwise charged with Duty, and not prohibited to be imported into or used in Great Britain or Ireland, for every 100l. value	10	0	0	20	0	0

Resolved—That the Duties of Customs chargeable upon the goods, wares, and merchandise hereafter mentioned, imported into the United Kingdom, shall cease and determine, viz:—

ANIMALS, Living, viz.—	Present duty. £ s. d.	ed with Cotton, or with Wool, not particularly enumerated, or otherwise charged with duty, not being articles wholly or in part made up, per cent
Asses, each	0 2 6	15 0 0
Goats, each	0 1 0	
Kids, each	0 1 0	
Oxen and Bulls, each	1 0 0	
Cows, each	0 10 0	
Calves, each	0 10 0	
Horses, Mares, Geldings, Colts, Foals, each	1 0 0	
Mules, each	0 2 6	
Sheep, each	0 3 0	
Lambs, each	0 2 0	
Swine and Hogs, each	0 5 0	
Pigs, Sucking, each	0 0 0	
Bacon, per cwt.	0 14 0	
Beef, fresh, or slightly salted, per cwt.	0 8 0	
Beef, salted, not being corned Beef, per cwt.	0 8 0	
Bottles of Earth and Stone, empty, per dozen	0 0 2	
Casts of Busts, Statues, or Figures, per cwt.	0 12 6	
Caviare	0 0 0	
Cranberries, per gallon	0 0 1	
Cotton Manufactures, not being articles wholly or in part made up, not otherwise charged with duty, per cent.	10 0 0	
Enamel, per lb.	0 12 0	
Gelatine, per lb.	0 10 0	
Glue, per cwt.	0 13 0	
Hay, per load	0 16 0	
Hides, or pieces thereof, tawed, curried, or in any way dressed, not otherwise enumerated, per cent.	10 0 0	
Ink for printers, per cwt.	0 10 0	
Inkle, wrought, per lb.	0 1 0	
Lamp Black, per cwt.	1 0 0	
Linen, Manufactures of Linen, or of Linen mix-		

MESMERISM.—A Mr. J. T. Andrews, of Cheltenham, has accepted the challenge put forth some few weeks since, in which it was stated that a £100 note was deposited at a bank in Dublin, in a sealed envelope, and would be given to any person who, by the aid of mesmerism, could read the number, endorsement, &c. Mr. Andrews signifies his intention, in one of the Cheltenham papers, to undertake the task upon the proposed conditions.

A BRITISH SCHOOL was opened at Accrington on the 1st instant, by a tea party, attended by about 300 persons. The committee have received a liberal grant of school material from the parent society, and, by active exertion among themselves and friends in the neighbourhood, have obtained subscriptions to the amount of £66 19s.

COMPULSORY MILITARY SERVICE. THE ANTI-MILITIA MOVEMENT.

MEETINGS AT NEWCASTLE.
(From the *Gateshead Observer*.)

Two public meetings have been held in Newcastle this week, to memorialise and petition against the apprehended enrolment of the militia. The first, convened by handbill, was held on Tuesday evening, in the lecture-room, Nelson-street. The second, convened by Dr. Headlam, mayor of Newcastle, in compliance with a requisition bearing upwards of 300 signatures, was held on Thursday, at noon, in the Guildhall.

Jonathan Priestman, Esq., presided at the Nelson-street meeting (which was crowded), and expressed his conviction, that the calling-out of the militia, instead of averting, was more likely to lead to war, by kindling a hostile feeling in other nations. The Rev. Robert Banks moved the first resolution:—

That this meeting, viewing the practice of war as equally repugnant to religion and humanity, and believing that large military preparations tend to increase the probability of its occurrence, has heard, with the deepest regret and disapproval, of the contemplated enrolment of the militia, and holds it to be the duty of every lover of his country to oppose the measure by all peaceful and Christian means.

Mr. Banks said he was opposed to all war, offensive or defensive, and commented upon the peculiar severity with which the militia ballot pressed upon the poor. The Rev. G. W. McCree seconded the resolution, and it was unanimously carried. Mr. Edward Myers moved:—

That this meeting, being further of opinion that the militia system is hostile to civil liberty, peculiarly oppressive to the working classes, and calculated to exercise an injurious effect on public morals, earnestly advises all the friends of peace conscientiously to consider, whether it be not their duty peacefully to endure the penalties which the law inflicts for non-compliance, rather than facilitate the working of the system by either serving themselves or providing substitutes.

The Rev. George Bell seconded the resolution. It was supported by the Rev. D. C. Browning and Mr. George Charlton, and unanimously adopted. It was then resolved, on the motion of the Rev. D. Adam, seconded by the Rev. W. Cooke, to memorialise the government against the enrolment of the militia. Mr. R. H. Haggie, Mr. George Dodds, and Mr. McKenna, also addressed the meeting, and a vote of thanks was passed to the Chairman.

The Guildhall meeting, coming second, and being held at noon, and on a wet day, the attendance, although numerous, was not large and crowded, as on Tuesday evening. The Mayor, in opening the proceedings, observed that the requisitionists had ample reason to have their attention excited and their alarm raised by a proposal to enrol the militia in a time of peace, and when, he hoped, there was no danger of that peace being disturbed [applause]. Mr. Jonathan Priestman moved the first resolution:—

That this meeting protests against the contemplated enrolment of the militia, because of its involving an unnecessary outlay of public money, and because that, by exciting distrust and jealousy abroad, and diffusing warlike habits and dispositions at home, it is more calculated to disturb than to maintain the peace of the world.

Mr. Priestman dwelt on the hardship thrown by the law on the poor man, who, if balloted, had neither money nor effects to purchase exemption from servitude, but was compelled to become a soldier. Mr. Crawshaw (he said) was to have been present, and taken part in the proceedings, but had written to say he could not attend. He was determined, however, to meet the ballot by passive resistance [applause]. The Rev. Mr. Shimwell seconded the resolution, and it was passed unanimously. The Rev. D. Adam moved the second resolution:—

That the militia system is repugnant alike to the spirit of Christianity and to the genius of the British constitution; that it is calculated to injure the public morals, and to awaken and increase feelings of disaffection; that the compulsory military service which it involves is incompatible with that liberty which has ever been the boast of Englishmen; and that, in the case of a large and increasing number who object on principle to all war, it presents a violation of the rights of conscience, unworthy of British legislation.

Mr. Adam stated, on the authority of a speaker at the Sheffield meeting, that if a man went into the militia as a substitute, he would be liable, on his return, to repay the parish for any relief which might have been granted in his absence to his wife and family [hear, hear]. The Rev. D. C. Browning, who seconded the resolution, referred to "the large and enlightened measure of free trade," just propounded by Sir Robert Peel, and observed that it would do far more for the peace of the world, if carried, than militias or standing armies [loud applause]. The resolution was carried; and on the motion of Mr. Wilcke, seconded by the Rev. J. G. Rogers, a petition to the House of Commons was adopted. Thanks were voted by acclamation to the Mayor (on the motion of Mr. George Bargate), and the meeting separated.

On Monday evening, a meeting was held in the Postern chapel, Newcastle (Mr. Thomas Johnson in the chair), and a militia club was formed to raise a fund of money, not to find substitutes for any of the members who may be balloted, but to pay the fines incurred by refusing to serve—a suggestion thrown out in the *Observer* of the 24th inst., and now adopted by several clubs.

On Saturday, a public meeting was held at Barnard castle, to petition Parliament against the enrolment of the militia.

On Wednesday evening, a lecture on the enrolment of the militia, and the peace question generally, was delivered to a full and very enthusiastic auditory in the Friends' meeting-house, Stockton, by the Rev. J. W. McCree, from Sunderland. A petition against the enrolment was adopted, and very numerous signed.

LONDON PEACE SOCIETY.—ENROLMENT OF THE MILITIA.—A special general meeting of this society was held

in Finsbury chapel, on the 27th of January, to record resolutions, and adopt a petition to the House of Commons against the proposed enrolment of the militia. The chapel was well filled, and the spirit of the meeting evinced a most determined objection to the measure contemplated. Jos. T. Price, Esq., occupied the chair; and the meeting was first addressed by Mr. Jefferson, the Secretary, who stated that the committee had memorialised her Majesty's government against the proposal; had written to every member of the House of Commons upon the subject; and had taken active measures to diffuse information throughout the country, and to awaken attention to the question, and to urge petitions against it. In consequence of this step, a considerable number of meetings had been held already, and many more were likely to be held. The resolutions were moved and seconded by Messrs. H. Richard and C. Dukes, M.A., ministers of the gospel, Jos. Sturge, Esq., J. Scoble, Esq., G. W. Alexander, Esq., and Mr. T. B. Wilson. Two working men, Mr. Boggis and Mr. Townsend, voluntarily came forward and spoke in favour of the object of the meeting. Meetings have also been held at Stratford, Latimer Chapel, Mile End-road, Brighton, Birmingham, Bristol, Sheffield, Chatham, Walthamstow, Uxbridge, Enfield, Stoke Newington, Chelsea, Reading, Gloucester, Colchester, Maidstone, Leeds, &c., and petitions adopted against the measure.

DORCHESTER.—A petition against the enrolment for the militia has been forwarded to Sir James Graham from this town, for presentation. Every constituency in the country should petition Parliament, through their respective representatives, whether they may be favourable to the object or not; so that the Government may know the feeling and opinion of the nation on this important subject.

ALLOA.—A public meeting of the inhabitants of Alloa was held in the People's Hall, on Tuesday evening, the 27th January, at eight o'clock, for the purpose of considering the best means to prevent the raising of the militia. The village, for a short time before the meeting, was ripening rapidly for the consideration of the subject, and at the hour of commencing the business, the hall was packed to the door. The business was opened by reading the opinions of some newspapers; after which a resolution was passed, upon which it is to be founded a remonstrance, urging Sir Robert Peel not to raise the militia, and a petition to Parliament, praying them to abolish altogether the militia law. It was gratifying to behold the kind spirit evinced to one another in the discussions of the various topics that came under their consideration; and were the working classes ever to take such a broad and universal view of the questions of war, much good would be effected.—*From a Correspondent*.

PUBLIC MEETING IN LEEDS.—A numerous public meeting was held in the Bazaar, in Briggate, on Tuesday evening (says the *Leeds Times*), in opposition to the expected enrolment of the militia. A very strong feeling was manifested by the meeting, which consisted principally of working-men, against the measure. The placard calling the meeting was headed, "No vote, no musket;" and this pithy laconic may be regarded as concentrating, in a few words, the gist of a good deal of what was said during the proceedings. Several of the speakers, however, rested their protest against the militia on the still broader grounds of justice and Christianity; though all maintained, that the injustice fell with peculiar hardship upon those who were required to sacrifice their lives for a country in which they were denied the rights and privileges of citizenship. The chair was taken by Mr. Councillor Brook, shortly after eight o'clock in the evening. The chairman said: He thought, if, instead of originating a swarm of militia clubs in Leeds, those who were liable to be balloted had signed a document, stating their determination not to serve on the militia, it would have been much the better plan; other towns would have followed the example, and the spark thus lit up in Leeds would have set the country in a blaze, which would have terrified the Government from persisting in their object [applause]. The meeting was addressed by Messrs. Harris, Hewitt, Shaw, Child, Frith, Brownridge, &c., in opposition to all war, and to the proposed enrolment of the militia especially. One of the speakers said:—

With respect to the militia clubs, he said he had conscientiously refused to join, because it was base and cowardly to employ a man to do that which he would not do himself. Let them save their money to support the wives and families of those who might go to prison, in conscientious opposition to the militia [applause]. This would be far more honourable than paying their money into militia clubs [hear, hear].

It was resolved that a memorial, founded on the resolutions, should be drawn up and forwarded to T. S. Duncombe, Esq., M.P., for presentation to the House of Commons, and the members for the borough were requested to support it.

BIRMINGHAM.—A numerous meeting was held last night, at Corbett's Temperance Hotel, to consider the propriety of forming a society for the protection of those liable to be drawn. The room was much crowded by young men; and the meeting was addressed by J. Taylor, jun., C. Grand, C. Allen, and others, who severely denounced the intended attempt to increase the standing army of the country, on the pretence of only raising the militia. Various resolutions were passed, a society was formed, and many persons were enrolled as members. We understand the next meeting will be held on Friday, February 13, for the purpose of enrolling additional members.—*Birmingham Pilot*.

LEICESTER.—We are glad to perceive, from an announcement in another column, that a public meeting of the inhabitants of this town is to be held on Monday next, to oppose the intention of Government to embody the militia. We hope, then, our townsmen will do their duty by attending the meeting on Monday evening, and recording their solemn and decided protest against this iniquitous intention.—*Leicester Mercury*.

BRIDGEWATER.—PUBLIC MEETING.—On Wednesday evening a public meeting was held at the Friends' chapel, Friar-street, kindly lent for the occasion, for the purpose of adopting a petition against the proposed calling out of the militia. The chair was taken by Mr.

Thomas Clark, and resolutions were moved and seconded by Messrs. F. Thompson, J. Durston, E. Jeffries, J. Sully, T. Short, and the Rev. R. L. Carpenter, and carried unanimously. The following petition, to be presented by the borough members, was also most cordially adopted:—

"To the honourable the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

"The petition of the undersigned inhabitants of the Borough of Bridgewater,

"Humbly sheweth,—That your petitioners have learned with extreme surprise and alarm that instructions have been issued with a view to enrol the militia of Great Britain for immediate service.

"That your petitioners can contemplate this measure with no feelings but those of the most unqualified dissatisfaction, and therefore earnestly pray your honourable House that no such measure may receive your sanction, nor be on any account allowed to be carried into effect.

"And your petitioners will ever pray, &c., &c."

The addresses delivered by the several speakers during the evening were extremely effective, particularly those of Mr. E. Jeffries and the Rev. R. L. Carpenter. A vote of thanks was carried by acclamation to the worthy chairman, for his able and efficient conduct in the chair; and that gentleman having duly acknowledged the same, the crowded audience separated, not only highly delighted, but also deeply impressed with the importance of the subject which had been discussed. It gives us great pleasure to announce that the petition will be most numerous signed.—*Somerset Gazette*.

On Thursday evening a town's meeting, to protest against the measure, was held at Bradford, Yorkshire.

We observe from the provincial press that other public meetings, similar in spirit to the above, have been held throughout England, and petitions are being still more numerous adopted in opposition to this despotic measure.

EDINBURGH.—We are glad to see, says the *Scotsman*, that the trades of this city are about to meet on Tuesday evening to protest against enforcing the oppressive militia laws. The working classes of Leeds, Boston, Leicester, Birmingham, Bristol, and other English towns, have resolved to petition Parliament on the subject. We can scarcely doubt that a simultaneous movement of the class affected by these laws, all over the country, would lead Government to abandon the plan. At a crowded meeting of the operative masons of Edinburgh on Friday night, the following resolutions were adopted:—

That the meeting contemplates the prospect of a war between this country and America with feelings of deep regret. That we regard war as a cruel and barbarous practice, which drains the resources of the country, suspends the operation of trade and commerce, and wastes the earth with carnage and desolation. That this meeting are of opinion that the prosperous state of the country, and its friendly relations with other countries, encourage them by all legal and constitutional means to resist the present embodiment of the militia; and they, therefore, declare that THEY WILL RATHER GO TO JAIL THAN BECOME SOLDIERS. Finally, that the meeting are of opinion that the old method of militia clubs ought not to be encouraged.

A memorial to government against the enrolment of the militia, has been respectfully signed by freeholders, electors, and other inhabitants of Reading, and is sent to London. The following is a copy:—

To the Commissioners of the Treasury, London,
The memorial of the undersigned Inhabitants of Reading,
Respectfully sheweth—

That your memorialists have heard with deep concern, that it is the intention of the Ministers of the Crown to enrol the militia of Great Britain for immediate service, now at a period of profound peace.

Your memorialists consider this measure an invasion of their civil rights, and likely to produce general dissatisfaction throughout these kingdoms, and they are anxious seriously to press on the commissioners the following considerations:—

I. That your memorialists have from year to year looked forward to a large reduction of naval and military expenditure, and consequent diminution of taxes, anticipations warranted by the spirit of the British constitution, and the bill of rights.

II. That the militia system is unequal in its operation—often destroying the prospects of labourers and mechanics, who conscientiously prefer the honest pursuits of civil life; and who comprise the largest proportion of persons liable to the ballot—whilst the penalty is but comparatively light on persons in opulent circumstances.

III. That our true policy—oppressed as these kingdoms are with an enormous debt—is to study peace with all nations, whilst the enrolment of the militia, as we assuredly believe, will only awaken the jealousy of other Governments, and afford them a pretext for augmenting their forces.

IV. That abundant proof can be furnished that military expenditure tends exceedingly to corrupt the poorer classes—spreading immorality and misery through many districts of these kingdoms—thus defeating the labours of ministers of religion, and other pious persons, and retarding moral and religious improvement.

NOTE 1. It appears by papers printed by order of Parliament, that in the five years 1839 to 1843, corporal punishment was inflicted on British soldiers, seamen, and marines, in 14,813 cases.

2. That the commitments of soldiers to prison during the same period, were 41,363, being equal to one-third of the British army.

3. That the commitments in the aforesaid five years, among the general population of Great Britain, were 158,937, or as one to 116 persons.

V. That this amount of crime in the army and navy, is the tendency of a system, which as your memorialists believe, leads only to evil, and which cannot be justified on any Christian principle.

VI. That your memorialists, in common with the great portion of the community, have no interest whatever in maintaining war establishments and the militia system; whilst the taxes in support thereof, especially those levied on the necessities of life, and the elements of industry, are oppressive on the public, and grievously aggravate the privations of the poorer classes.

VII. In conclusion, your memorialists desire to express their conviction, that international disputes are far better settled by arbitration than by warlike demonstrations, and they earnestly hope the commissioners of the treasury will promptly use their influence against embodying the militia,

and to effect a considerable reduction of the national burdens.

GREAT ANTI-MILITIA MEETING AT ROCHDALE.—On Friday evening, the 30th January, a public meeting was held in the Public-hall, at eight o'clock, for the purpose of protesting against the present outrageous attempt to raise upwards of forty thousand soldiers, and exposing the absurdity of working men joining militia clubs. The large hall was crowded in every part, and a number of individuals could not gain admission. John Petrie, Esq., was called to the chair, and, after a few introductory observations, the following gentlemen were respectively called upon to submit the following resolutions:—Jacob Bright, jun., moved, and Oliver Ormerod seconded:—

That this meeting protests against the present attempt to raise the militia of Great Britain, because it is certain to press heavily upon the working classes, affect the prosperity of the country, foster a military spirit, which is bad in principle, inconsistent with British liberty, and totally at variance with the spirit of the times.

Wm. Logan then proposed and John Ashworth seconded:—

That this meeting, believing that the system and practice of war are directly opposed to Christianity, calculated to promote uncleanness, intemperance, together with every species of immorality—to unsettle the peace of families—to arouse the jealousy of foreign nations and increase their armies—to augment the enormous military burdens of this kingdom—do solemnly protest against the present movement to raise the militia.

The Rev. J. Gibbons then proposed, which was supported by Messrs. J. H. Midgley, jun., and E. Townsend:—

That should the proposed enrolment of the militia actually take place, this meeting earnestly recommends the friends of peace to consider whether it be not their duty peacefully to endure all the legal consequences rather than consent to serve or take any steps to provide a substitute, or sanction the assumed right of Government to compel men to take arms against their conscientious convictions, or to subject them to any penalty in consequence of refusal.

At this stage of the proceedings, the respected chairman suggested the following resolution, which was carried in the most enthusiastic manner, viz.:—

That a subscription be raised to support the families of working-men who may conscientiously refuse to serve when balloted for the militia.

Mr. E. Taylor then proposed the petition, which was supported by Messrs. Doyle and Mitchell, and is to be entrusted to S. Crawford, Esq., M.P. for the borough. The interest of the meeting was sustained with great spirit until about half-past ten o'clock, when a vote of thanks having been proposed to the Chairman, the large assembly quietly separated. At the close of the meeting the following individuals were appointed a committee for the purpose of carrying out the fourth resolution, and adopting every moral means in their power to crush the war spirit, and propagate the principles so plainly taught by the Prince of Peace:—Messrs. John Petrie, Henry King, Oliver Ormerod, James H. Midgley, jun., John Ashworth, Edward Taylor, Jacob Bright, jun., Jesse Hall, and William Logan.

THE MILITIA QUESTION IN WALES.—We observe with pleasure, that several of the Welsh periodicals for this month are denouncing the calling-out of the militia in a very energetic manner. We trust that our Welsh brethren will arouse themselves timely, and unite with England to defeat this iniquitous measure. We are sorry that, as yet, no public meetings have been held.

POSTSCRIPT.

Wednesday, February 4th.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

The business of both Houses last night was of a very unimportant character, and each sat only for a short time.

In the House of Lords, the LORD CHANCELLOR introduced a bill for the repeal of certain penalties which are still attached to the profession of peculiar religious opinions, especially with relation to the oaths of allegiance, supremacy, and abjuration.

In the House of Commons, SIR ROBERT PEEL announced his intentions with respect to the duties on timber. He intends, ultimately, to reduce the duty from 25s. to 15s. on foreign timber; but this is to be arrived at gradually. On the 5th of April, 1840, the duty is to be reduced by 5s., and 5s. more in the subsequent year; and upon sawn timber the reduction is to be 6s. in 1847, and 6s. in 1848. On the other descriptions of timber—as spars, oars, and so forth—the reduction to be proportionate.

SIR ROBERT PEEL, in answer to MR. REDHEAD YORKE, intimated that it was not the intention of the Government, this session, to introduce a measure for the reform of the ecclesiastical courts.

MR. WODEHOUSE moved for a copy of the warrant appointing Mr. H. S. Chapman chief judge of the supreme court at Wellington, in New Zealand; and also of documents relative to the tariff of the United States. The honourable member also descanted generally on the impolicy of free-trade views. After a few remarks from Dr. BOWRING, praising Sir R. Peel's policy, the motion was agreed to.

MR. ELPHINSTONE obtained an order for a return of the gross and net incomes of the archbishops and bishops of the Established Church, which was agreed to after a few observations from MR. COLLETT (Athlone), on the faithlessness, worthlessness, and inutility of the hierarchy.

There was some conversation with respect to the Ministerial scheme, from which it may be gathered that Mr. Colquhoun is to move an amendment on Monday next, to what effect does not appear; and that the discussion on the sugar duties is to be postponed until after the other portions of the plan have been taken into consideration.

A new writ was moved for the borough of Chichester, in the room of Lord Arthur Lennox, who had accepted the office of steward of her Majesty's Chiltern Hundreds

[ironical cheers and laughter from the opposition benches].

MR. MILES asked if the rumour were correct that Lord Ashley and another member had accepted office under the Crown?—SIR ROBERT PEEL, amid the laughter of the House, said it was quite correct, for they had accepted the Chiltern Hundreds!

THE CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER intimated, in reply to MR. TRELAWNEY, that the Lord Chancellor will, on an early day, introduce a bill for the regulation of charitable trusts.—[We can scarcely imagine that Government will have the hardihood to re-introduce the measure of last session, and thus once more arouse the united opposition of Dissenters. We hope, however, they will be well watched.]

The Public Works (Ireland) Bill having been read a third time, the House adjourned at six o'clock.

IRELAND.

THE CASHEL ELECTION will take place to-morrow, when Alderman O'Brien, a Repealer, will be returned.

CORK CITY ELECTION.—On Saturday Alexander McCarthy, Esq., was elected a representative for the city of Cork, in the place of Sergeant Murphy. There was no opposition.

STATE OF CRIME.—The accounts from the country give a deplorable picture of the continuance of crime.

POTATO DISEASE.—SUPPLIES OF FOOD.—The accounts from the country are more unfavourable than ever, and typhus fever is appearing in various counties. The Cork Reporter contains the following:—"We are informed that the extensive mills, known as the Lee Mills and stores, in this city, have been taken by the firm of Baring Brothers, of London, from Messrs. Beamish and Crawford, at a rent of 6000l. per annum. It is generally understood that this is part of the precautionary measures referred to in the Queen's speech for the prevention of any scarcity of food that may arise in the ensuing season in this country. A great quantity of Indian corn is daily expected at Cork and Waterford for merchants' account, and some has been in market at Limerick."

THE REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—The proceedings of the Association, at Monday's meeting, were destitute of interest. Mr. Smith O'Brien, M.P., found fault with the Premier's free-trade scheme. In the consideration of the tariff, he did not consider that due regard was paid to the interests of Ireland. They were called upon to abandon all protection on their sole means of creating wealth—the sole produce of their country, whilst the manufacturers of England were protected by duties ranging from ten to fifteen per cent. Mr. H. Grattan, M.P., Mr. Callaghan, M.P., Mr. O'Neill and other gentlemen, having addressed the meeting, the rent for the week was announced to be £272 2s.

IMPORTANT FROM AMERICA.

The Captain Bailey brings intelligence from New York to the 18th ult. The celebrated corn-law announcement of the Times had arrived out at New York by the packet-ship Oxford, on the 14th of January, and had created a great sensation. The Courier and Inquirer says:—"Assuming that it is substantially correct, the intelligence is of the utmost commercial moment, and the effect which it must necessarily produce in the United States can hardly be overrated."

With regard to the Oregon question, the accounts are more satisfactory. The excitement created by the warlike tone of the discussion in the House of Representatives had in a great measure subsided, and apparently more moderate counsels prevailed. The Senate had refused to discuss the question of giving Great Britain notice with regard to the joint occupancy of the Oregon until the 10th of February; and in the Lower House the speeches delivered were less hostile in their character. A bill of appropriation towards increasing the navy in both branches of the service had been received in reply to General Cass's resolution of inquiry. On the 18th a division, that to some extent may be regarded as a trial of strength between the peace and the war party, took place in the Senate. Mr. Allen having moved certain resolutions, confirmatory of the threats held out by President Polk against all and every European power which should venture to interfere in American affairs, was met by Mr. Calhoun with a direct negative, and, on a division, Mr. Allen's resolutions were rejected by a majority of 28 to 23! In the majority there were twenty-three Whig senators, and five senators from the cotton-growing south, Mr. Calhoun, Mr. M'Duffie, &c. This division had produced a favourable result at New York, and was considered the forerunner of the defeat of the war party on the Oregon question. The debate on that question was not to commence in the Senate until the 10th of February, so that we shall not know the result until the beginning of March. Happily, however, there is now every reason to believe that the war resolution will be rejected, and that time will be given for further negotiation.

SERIOUS AUGMENTATION OF THE ARMY.—The Morning Chronicle states, on authority, that it is intended to increase the infantry 12,688, and the cavalry 600; making a total increase of 13,288.

ANTI-MILITIA MEETING AT LEICESTER.—One of the largest and most spirited meetings ever held in this town was convened in the Town-hall, on Monday evening, to consider the propriety of petitioning against the calling out of the militia, and for the adoption of treaties with foreign nations for the settlement, by arbitration, of all quarrels which may arise. Mr. Alderman Ellis (deputy-chairman of the Midland Railway Company) was unanimously called to preside. Mr. W. E. Hutchinson (town councillor) moved the first resolution, condemning all war as inconsistent with Christianity, and productive of great moral injury, and asserting, that nations ought to settle their disputes by other means than force of arms. Mr. T. Stevenson, minister, seconded the resolution, which was agreed to unanimously. Mr. Joseph Sturge, of Birmingham, amidst much cheering, moved a resolution, stating a number of objections to the warlike movements of the

Government; and, in a speech of some length, advocated passive resistance to military service; and subscriptions for the families of those who suffered for such resistance, in preference to payments to clubs for substitutes. He concluded amidst much cheering. Mr. J. Pegg, an operative, seconded the resolution; and stated, that he had resolved neither to serve nor to subscribe, which elicited general applause. The Chairman stated, that he had been three times drawn for the militia, and, on refusing to serve, was each time distrained for the amount, sheep having been taken from him. After the adoption of some other resolutions, and a petition founded on them, the meeting broke up.

POLITICAL MOVEMENTS.—It is said that Captain the Honourable William Gordon, R.N., brother to the Earl of Aberdeen, and a Lord of the Admiralty, has tendered his resignation; and the Right Honourable Henry Thomas Lowry Corry, First Secretary to the Admiralty, is understood to have also resigned his appointment. Mr. John R. Ormsby Gore and Capt. the Hon. Arthur Duncombe, R.N., have signified a wish to resign the offices they hold in the royal household as grooms in waiting to her Majesty. Viscount Jocelyn, the eldest son of the Earl of Roden, intends forthwith to vacate his seat in Parliament as member for King's Lynn. The electors of East Gloucestershire have called upon the Hon. F. A. Charteris, one of their representatives, either to vote against the ministerial scheme, or resign his seat. Mr. Townsend Mainwaring has announced to his constituents of the Denbigh borough, his conversion to free-trade principles, and his willingness to resign his seat if called upon. The Hon. Gerard J. Noel, second son of the Earl of Gainsborough, is to be the candidate for Rutlandshire, in the room of the Hon. Mr. Dawney. It is not expected that there will be any opposition.

PROTECTIONIST MOVEMENTS.—The English Central Society have opened a communication with some of the protectionist party in Ireland, with a view to getting up meetings to petition against Sir Robert Peel's measures, and in favour of the existing corn-law. A commencement is to be made in the county of Fermanagh, and a requisition for a county meeting in Enniskillen is in course of signature. There have been one or two more meetings in different parts of the country, but the agriculturists show but little energy in opposing the ministerial change. —Yesterday morning there was to have been a meeting of the Hereford Protection Society. Before the hour of meeting, Lord Somers, Mr. Bailey, jun., M.P., and numerous other gentlemen, met in a private room in the hotel, for the purpose (as everybody supposed) of drawing up the resolutions to be submitted to the meeting. They remained in secret conclave for an hour and a half, at the expiration of which time, the secretary entered the public room, and informed those present that no public meeting would take place that day. It is strongly suspected that there has been a "split" in the camp of the protectionists.

The Gazette of last night announces that the leading members of the present Government have been appointed a committee, to superintend the application of any sums voted by Parliament for the purpose of promoting public education.

SIR R. PEEL'S POLICY AND THE CORN MARKET.—It is remarkable, that the price of wheat, instead of going down with a run, as it ought to have done according to the confident assertions of monopolist writers and speakers, has slightly risen in several markets, and remained stationary in most, and has not anywhere sunk to a serious extent.

THE EAST SUSSEX ELECTION came off yesterday, at Lewes. Mr. Frewin, the monopolist candidate, was returned without opposition. Mr. Shelley, a free-trade landowner, said, that as a general election would shortly take place, he should reserve himself for that time, when he should certainly contest the county with Mr. Frewin.

ARCHBISHOP WHATELY AND THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.—A correspondence has been published between Mr. Galbraith, of Kingstown, and Mr. West, the secretary (we suppose) of the Archbishop of Dublin, on the subject of Christian Union, from which we gather that Archbishop Whately agrees with Mr. McNeille in considering that the elements which are to compose this alliance, are such as to render unity in any course of action impracticable, and that its progress in the direction supposed to be aimed at, must terminate at the first step—the mere profession of union. On the whole, the Archbishop considers the Evangelical Alliance as a movement which can effect no good, and which cannot fail to defeat its own objects.

There have lately been serious outbreaks in West Prussia, which have, however, been repressed by the military.

THE FRENCH CHAMBERS have been discussing the reply to the address. In one of the paragraphs relative to the friendly connexion subsisting between the French and English Governments there have been one or two amendments, moved by the Opposition, in assertion of Gallic independence, but they were rejected by considerable majorities, notwithstanding the support given to each of them by M. Thiers, who maintained that the Ministry had done wrong to interfere in the question of the annexation of Texas, as it had done, and that this course had been adopted through a desire to please England. The proposed free-trade policy of this country excites much interest and satisfaction on the other side of the Channel, but there is no disposition apparent to follow the good example.

CORN MARKET. MARK LANE. THIS DAY.

	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Beans	Peas	Flour.
English	2710	8430	5020			
Scotch.....			2500			
Irish			12010			
Foreign	3140	530				

No alteration in prices.

Terms for advertising in the *Nonconformist*.
For 7 lines....5s. 0d. | For 10 lines....6s. 0d.
For every additional line..... 4d.

* Advertisements from the country must be accompanied by a post-office order, or reference for payment in London.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A Constant Reader." The petition may be addressed to the House of Commons.

"X. Y." We gave a complete list of exemptions in our last number, but as the law is to be amended, and the militia will not be enrolled before the passing of the act, all present information on the subject is practically useless. This answer will serve several correspondents.

"R. P. J." and "J. R. R." Omitted simply for want of room in these stirring times.

The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, FEB. 4, 1846.

SUMMARY.

SIR ROBERT PEELE's scheme of commercial reform—an outline of which we gave in the postscript of our last number—has been propounded to Parliament. It is comprehensive, but not simple—large, but injured by many littlenesses—gratifying, but not satisfactory. By this time, the provisions of it will be familiar to almost every reading man in the kingdom. Our summary of it, therefore, in this place, may be brief. He has proposed the total and immediate abolition of some duties, the immediate reduction and prospective abolition of others, and a considerable reduction of a large number. In the first class we find all cotton, linen, and woollen manufactured goods now subject to a duty of ten per cent., dyed thrown silk, dressed hides, and all articles required for tanning, Indian corn, buck-wheat, all articles of animal food, all potatoes and other vegetables, and all live cattle. These are to be admitted free, with the exception of buck-wheat at a nominal duty, immediately upon the passing of the act. In the second class, comprehending articles the import of which is to be admitted three years hence at a nominal duty, we find wheat, barley, oats, and all other grain, together with the flour or meal which these articles produce. Meanwhile we are to have a sliding scale; for wheat, ranging from 10s. when the price is 48s. and under, to 4s. when the price is 53s. and upwards; for barley, ranging from 5s. to 2s.; and for oats from 4s. to 1s. 6d., upon proportional prices. In the third class, we have tallow reduced from 3s. 2d. to 1s. 6d. per cwt.; timber, the particulars of which are not yet stated; cotton, linen, and woollen manufactured goods, now subject to 20 per cent., to be reduced one-half; silk, previously protected by 30 per cent., to be admitted at 15; paper hangings, heretofore 1s. per yard, 2d.; metals, reduced from 15 to 10 per cent.; earthenware, and foreign carriages, from 20 to 10 per cent.; soap, from 30 to 20 per cent.; and candles, one half the present duty; small boot and shoe fronts, large ditto, boots, shoes, straw-plait, and brandy, reduced in various proportions, but averaging, generally, about one-half. Sugar is more leniently dealt with: 3s. 6d. is the sum taken off from the present differential duty on the produce of free labour. Seeds are to pay a duty of 5s. per cwt.; cheese, 5s.; butter, 10s.; and the duty on hops and cider is brought down by one-half. There are various compensatory arrangements for the agriculturists. Unions are to be formed for the levying of highway rates, and the repair of roads. Five years industrial residence is to give a settlement to the poor. Loans are to be made, through the enclosure commissioners, to promote agricultural improvement. The expense of prisoners after conviction, and of prosecutions, of the police force in Ireland, of medical officers, schoolmasters and schoolmistresses of unions, and the salaries of poor-law auditors, are to be charged on the consolidated fund. Such, in brief, is the Ministerial measure. We have given our opinion of it in another column. We have here only to deal with the facts which relate to it.

The general effect produced by the development of this plan upon the House of Commons was singular. It was hailed by acclamations from the opposition benches; it was received in sullen silence by the hon. baronet's *quondam* supporters; the Free-traders, as well as the leading Whigs, reserved their expression of opinion until a future time; the ultra-Protectionists were unable to conceal their rage. Sir R. Peel fixed Monday next for entering upon the discussion to which his plan would give rise, and then will come the tug of war. The first division will, probably, decide the fate of the bill. It is conjectured by those who are knowing in such matters, that Sir R. Peel's majority will closely verge upon 100; and it is rumoured, upon what authority we know not, that, in such case, the House of Lords will give way.

Earl Grey was the first of the Free-traders to speak out. An opportunity was afforded him for doing so by the blundering recklessness of the Duke of Richmond, who, in denouncing the plan of Ministers, declared that he and many others, if obliged to swallow repeal, would prefer to swallow it immediately at one gulp. Earl Grey thereupon seized the occasion for exposing the peril to which tenant-farmer would be laid open by the contemplated delay in the admission of grain. Mr. Cobden, taking the same view of the case, and, naturally presuming upon his influence with the tenant-farmers, has addressed to them an admirable letter on this head; perhaps, if

they could speak their mind they would respond to his appeal, for it is tolerably clear, even to the dullest of them, that three years' continuance of uncertainty, to be followed immediately by Free-trade, will be more disastrous to them, in every point of view, than the prompt and final settlement of the controversy.

On Thursday evening, Lord Ashley moved for leave to bring in his Ten Hours bill, and obtained it; not, however, without an intimation from Sir James Graham that, in the future stages of it, the hon. member might expect the strenuous opposition of Government. His speech was a great improvement upon some of his former ones. He adduced the case of Mr. Gardiner, who has voluntarily adopted the system of eleven hours, and has hitherto found it to answer well, and strongly urged it in support of his claim. To our minds, however, it is decisive against it. It does not follow that whatever succeeds by voluntary agreement would succeed equally well by legislative coercion. Mr. Gardiner has kept up his rate of wages, because he chose to do so, being deeply and humanely interested in the success of his experiment. The work-people have increased their vigilance and diligence, because actuated by the same motive. The example is likely to be followed as profitable both to the employer and the employed. But let law step in, and push aside all these motives, and what guarantee can be afforded, that less philanthropic manufacturers will not thereupon endeavour to compensate themselves, by increasing the speed of machinery, or by reducing the rate of wages? What motive will prevail upon the workman to give that increased attention to his work which will render the curtailment of the hours of labour a safe and satisfactory system for all parties? It were well if our operatives could be convinced, that there are some things which Government can never touch but to spoil. Themselves have the best remedy for their sufferings in their own hands. Half the toil and the expense now thrown away in the vain endeavour to prevail upon Parliament to take up their case, would suffice, by means of prudent combination, self-reliance, and judicious management, to accomplish the object at which they aim. They would be the greatest sufferers by calling to their aid the powers of law. They invoke not so much an ally as a ruler—not so much a champion as a rider. Before five years had elapsed, they would be constrained to demand the abrogation of the very law for the enactment of which they are now straining every nerve; and the experiment in which all their interests are so deeply involved would be ruined for fifty years to come, simply in consequence of having been unwisely conducted. However, their patron, Lord Ashley, has already vacated his seat. Mr. Fielden steps into his place, but whether with any probability of success, we much doubt.

Sir T. Fremantle is pushing forward various bills for the promotion of public works, and for the development of the internal resources of Ireland, in which measures he has the hearty co-operation of Mr. O'Connell.

The development of Peel's policy has been followed by some changes. Several members of her Majesty's household have resigned, and the stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds is in special request just now. We have already mentioned Lord Ashley's retreat. We have to add, that of the Hon. Mr. Dawson, member for Rutlandshire. Lord John Manners has written to his constituents at Newark, approving of Free-trade principles, intimating his intention of voting for them, hoping that his supporters have changed their minds or will change them, as he has his, declaring that he doesn't care how soon an election comes, but, nevertheless, retaining his seat, until called upon to retire.

The League is extremely active in getting up petitions for a total and immediate repeal of the corn-laws. It is said that Mr. Villiers will bring on his motion previously to the discussion of Peel's plan. This is, perhaps, the wisest step which could be taken. The strength of Parliament would then be tested upon this important point, without greatly endangering the Ministerial measure. Not an instant, however, is to be lost. Every man who desires free-trade, should refuse rest to himself until he has signed a petition for immediate repeal. The Protectionists profess to regard with indifference the short reprieve granted them by the Ministerial measure. The Premier, himself, would probably be glad to abandon this part of his plan. He wants an excuse. Let him have it in the voice of the people constitutionally but firmly expressed.

The militia scheme, we rejoice to announce, at least in the shape in which it was first projected, has been abandoned. Government, we hear, does not intend to proceed by ballot. Alarmed at the symptoms of the storm which was brewing, and at the extensive preparations made by the people for resisting enrolment by passive submission, they have wisely retreated. The proposition now is, to bring in a bill to amend the militia laws, not to put in force those already in existence. It is understood to be their intention to offer a bounty in lieu of enforcing the ballot. We trust, however, that the present excitement will not be permitted to evaporate with the disappearance of personal danger. The bounty system is but a milder type of the same evil. The question still remains unanswered—Where is the necessity for increasing our military force? We advise the public by no means to relax their vigilance. They must remain on the alert. We have already too strong an executive for the safety of our national freedom, and these are not the times in which to increase its power.

Several pocket boroughs have returned, during the last week, the nominees of their respective patrons, and have given such an illustration of the closeness of our electoral system as to put even the *Times*, no friend to organic reform, to the blush. The people will do well to treasure up such facts.

THE GOVERNMENT FREE-TRADE MEASURE.

THE plan of ministers is now before the country. What is it worth? How shall it be dealt with?

We have enjoyed this advantage over most of our contemporaries—that before being called upon to record our judgment, time has been afforded us to recover from the excitement which the first announcement of the Ministerial measure raised even in the coolest minds. We are thankful for it. In common with the great majority of our countrymen, we hardly knew what to make of it, when, from the deep shades of Protection, we were first brought out into the blazing light of Free-trade. The transition was too sudden to admit of perfect vision. We could only exclaim, "Beautiful!" without being able to point out precisely those features of the scene before us to which the exclamation would apply. At the moment, we were unable to distinguish colour, shape, or size. There was a general brightness—an atmosphere of splendour—a halo of effulgence—and with this, attention was so surprised and overpowered, as to want both leisure and disposition for the examination of details. Happily, we were not summoned to speak our first impressions; and now that our nerves have tolerably accommodated themselves to the novelty of external circumstances, we are the better able to see things in their own light; and to estimate them accordingly.

Regarded, then, as an advance upon the existing state of things, Sir Robert Peel's measure is a magnificent one. It is not so much a reform of our commercial policy, as a revolution. It changes the axis upon which our national economy revolves. It alters the very bases upon which our scheme of imports has heretofore rested. The principle of it, very extensively, but with some capricious exceptions, applied, is, the right of industry to buy in the cheapest market. The abolition of customs' duty upon all raw material employed in manufacture, upon the coarser fabrics of clothing, and, eventually, upon the most essential articles of food—the reduction, by one-half, upon the import duties levied upon highly-manufactured goods—and the further simplification of the tariff by expunging from it a considerable list of items—can never be fitly designated a paltry measure. If not all that we may justly demand, nor all that we should strenuously exert ourselves to get, it is nevertheless well worth the having, and may, as soon as it passes into law, afford ground for congratulation, enterprise, and hope. The plan, when realised, will be a realisation of the main objects contended for by Free-traders. Unlike many of the Premier's inventions, it is not all moonshine. The staple of it is real, though profusely garnished with delusion.

Gladly admitting thus much, we discover many reasons why the friends of free-trade should persist in urging their whole claim. They cannot safely be consenting parties to the compromise now offered to them. "The bill, the whole bill, and nothing but the bill," is a cry which they are not likely to raise, and in which, if raised, it would be neither prudent nor consistent in them to join. The minor defects of it—the arbitrary exceptions to the rule—they might, perhaps, overlook; but there are some features of the plan which it is impossible for them to regard without strong misgivings. They have to do with a wily foe. To have forced a victory will be so much time, money, and energy wasted, unless the terms of the treaty of peace are both enlightened and trustworthy. Keen vigilance must be exercised, to prevent all chance of being compelled, as in the Reform Bill, to fight the battle with aristocracy over again.

In dealing with corn, Sir Robert Peel proposes a sliding scale *in petto* for three years—and its admission into our ports, after the 31st of January, 1849, upon payment of what is called a *nominal* duty of one shilling a quarter. Till then, the landlords are to have protection practically amounting to something above four shillings a quarter. Now, without inquiry into their right to any such boon at the public expense, without examining how the arrangement will operate to disable us from meeting the present awful emergency, and without insisting upon the injury it will almost necessarily inflict upon the tenant-farmers, it will occur to every one to ask, who, even if the terms are agreed upon, is to guarantee their strict fulfilment? What this Parliament promises, the next may refuse to sanction, unless the League, prolonging its existence over another general election, secures a preponderance of free-trade members. Unhappily, therefore, the bill, even if it become law, cannot be taken as a settlement of the question. It will still be left for decision at the poll-booth. No doubt, the chances in favour of a satisfactory issue, will be greatly augmented by the enactment of Peel's measure—but they are not sufficiently numerous to warrant the League in disbanding its forces. Every effort, therefore, should be made, to do at once, what Government would defer till three years hence. Let not the country suffer itself to be lulled into a treacherous security! The people must be up, stirring, and determined! They have captured the fortress—they have now only to dictate terms—and it will be but a drawn game, after all, if they do not secure IMMEDIATE as well as TOTAL REPEAL.

This is not the only seed of danger which lies em-

bedded in the Ministerial plan. Sir Robert Peel dexterously repudiates compensation in terms—but provides for it in reality, under cover of as specious an artifice as ever emanated from his mind. The proprietors of landed estates, with a view to enable them to bear up against foreign competition, are to be accommodated with loans from the public treasury, due security being taken for re-payment at some future time. The thing seems plausible enough on paper—but we cannot look at it without serious suspicions. Who is to regulate the grants of these loans? Who is to apportion the sums in which they are to be distributed? What is the extent to which they are to be made? And what guarantee have we that, when the excitement generated by the free-trade question has subsided, and the funds of the country have been freely drawn upon by needy proprietors, Parliament, consisting mainly of landlords, will not convert the whole mass of these loans into gifts? Experience points to the moral certainty of such an issue. Such tricks have been played too often to pass muster now. The public had need look to it in time—otherwise it may be cozened to the tune of some millions sterling, before it has opportunity of entering even a protest against it.

There is another matter which deserves notice. The education of pauper children is to be charged upon the consolidated fund, and the whole management of it confided to her Majesty's Executive. Here is the small end of the wedge which, if we mistake not, is intended to open the way for a measure of Government education, based upon Church principles. From paupers it will be comparatively easy to advance to factories—from factories to the entire labouring population. Here, if anywhere, it is the duty of all right thinking men to act upon the maxim, "*Obsta principiis.*"

All things taken into account—the Government which offers it, the Parliament which will be asked, and, peradventure, will consent to pass it, and the consequences which, if passed, must eventually flow from it—the measure, we repeat, is a magnificent one—immeasurably the nearest approach to commercial freedom which British Minister has yet attempted. If carried, which even now is somewhat problematical, it will be a large triumph, but not a complete one. The Free-traders, we should imagine, will immediately bring their whole strength to bear upon its improvement. Promptitude, tact, and courage may, possibly, crown their efforts with success. If, however, it should prove otherwise—if the measure, just as it is, should be forced upon them—we see no alternative, earnestly as we have looked for one, to induce their relaxation of effort, until free-trade, in its integrity, becomes the law of the land. Would it were otherwise!

PROGRESS OF THE CAPITULATION.

THE League is carrying forward the campaign in a way which claims the thanks of all who look to good from the defeat of the Monopolists. The capitulation sketched out for the Protectionists by the Minister was so complicated in its terms, that for some days there was a kind of pause, and men seemed waiting for one another to declare an opinion. The first that spoke out was Earl Grey, who noticed the lamentable impolicy of the sweetener proposed to the Agriculturists in the shape of a three years' duty, the direct effect of which would be to invite the continental corn-growers to accumulate three years' harvests for the purpose of throwing them at once upon the English market. The gross absurdity of nursing up such a source of alarm and loss to the agriculturists, instead of making the alteration *now* when from the position of circumstances no such consequences can arise, was such as even the "agricultural mind" could hardly be expected to overlook, and to be matched only by the proposal which a shipmaster should make, to refuse reefing his sails when there is no gale in hand, and wait till *Æolus* should be discharging his bags of three years' accumulated hurricanes.

The League, however, was not behind, when it had been allowed time to consult and to declare. There was no puling about moderation, or the necessity of letting loose a serpent because it had at last been taken by the tail. The League went forward, like men who knew their business, and meant to do it. So long as they kept within the thousand and eighty millions which their own pages stated as the amount of the damage by the corn-laws, it was clear they were acting the self-denying and the generous part. It has been a charge, whether true or not, against the English people, that what they acquired in war, they threw away at a peace. The League is not disposed to act on this principle; and why should it, seeing it is only the organ of the general justice? A man may throw away what is his own; but no man has a right to make a fool of himself at another's expense. In fact the League stood in the position of honest officers receiving the surrender of a fortress. There is always a proper thing in such cases; and the proper thing must be done, without betraying the interests of the great parties concerned, through any affectation of nerves too tender to make use of victory. The League have been quite aware of this; and they have added one more to the many examples, of the feebleness of calculating on men's not doing a thing well, because it is not within the compass of what they were immediately bred to. Men soon learn to be statesmen and politicians, quite equal to the ordinary run of what they are to cope withal. The great point is, that they should have been used to do *something*; that they should have been trained in active exertions for some useful end or other. *Do-somethings*

of this kind always end by being an overmatch for those who have been educated to do nothing.

The League have, in fact, conducted themselves as if they had been concerned in all the capitulations which have taken place within the life of man. They have been perfectly awake to that eminently leading principle, that the way not to go backward, is to go forward. It is impossible for man or beast to go both backward and forward at the same time; if, therefore, they are to do the one, they must at all events be first stopped from doing the other. Who can tell what storms are yet to come? By the natural course of events, the game is not over yet. In proof of it, though the grand question may be considered as settled so far as principles are concerned, the partisans of the enemy are still out, and trying to keep up the struggle in the open field. No man should be pressed to give up before he likes it. If the Lords were wiser than the children of men, they would probably give up at once, what must only be given up after all the damage of a contest. But if the Lords are no wiser than their neighbours, they will probably follow the course of men in general, by trying one chance after another till all have failed. Hence the normal course is, passing the Commons, rejection, dissolution; and, after that, as time shall show. Anything else will be abnormal; which the Lords do not like.

Out of all this, many complications may arise; and nothing can be wiser, than to be well to windward with a demand. It will be the prevention of a host of efforts to beat down the final result. It may be quite true, that resistance to the principle is as much out of the question, as Mrs. Partington's mopping out the ocean; but there may still be a better and a worse in the conclusion. For example, the manufacturing interest ought, if only for its credit's sake, to oppose a dead resistance to the babyish proposal for continuing a shilling duty, on pretence of gratifying gentlemen who are given to statistics. Let the gentlemen pay for their statistics themselves; or let the landlords pay for them, through the intervention of a shilling bounty, which will answer the purpose quite as well. Let somebody calculate the consequences of this proposed burthen of two per cent. on commercial transactions;—let him estimate the number and amount of the sales to foreigners which cannot be reduced to act, because twelve per cent. must be demanded as the profit, where ten per cent. would have done if it were not for act of parliament;—and let there be laid upon the table of the House of Commons an approximate estimate of how much is to be surrendered by the country for the furtherance of this silly whim. Men want to *have corn*, and not to know how much they have. Or if this last knowledge is of a certain degree of utility, let it be had, but not be paid for fifty times over. There is no great difficulty in making shipmasters manifest their cargoes, and throwing such penalties about falsehood as shall be a sufficient guard against a temptation which is nothing. Let it be shown what inducement there is for anybody to deceive upon this head, which would stand against the danger of a fifty pounds penalty, combined with the ordinary precautions, or such as might be provided, against the falsehood being successful. Suppose, for example, a shipmaster from Oporto were to fill his vessel half full of a customable article, as port wine, and cover up with corn, would there be the smallest chance of his carrying the plot through, under an absence of duty upon corn, that would not have existed had there been a duty of a shilling? In other cases that have occurred, the Minister has stated that he would take the risk, and resort to remedies if proved to be required; why does he not take the same course here? The plan is plainly for giving a sop to the landlords, who are ready to be allowed to lick their fingers where they formerly carried off the sirloin; and for leaving a few twigs of the old rod upon the manufacturing interest, that the Hivites and Perizzites may never be forgotten in the land.

There is no policy in allowing such things to be. Industry has routed Feudality; and those who hope that other victories are in reserve, are jealous that the example should be perfect in its kind.

THE DEMOCRATIC DUKE.

THE "great fact," as it lies extended before our vision, on the page of the last ten years' history, exhibiting the immense amount of mental and bodily labour, and the enormous expenditure of wealth that have been required to bring about the present crisis on the corn-law question, cannot do otherwise than open many eyes that might else have remained closed to the unquestionable necessity of a completer—truer representation of the mind and will of the whole people in the governing power of the country. When the truth of a proposition such as, that "*trade in corn should be free*," has had to be contended for in the face of reiterated flat denials, coming from the highest quarters in the state (we mean *positionally*), and in the teeth of a never-ending cry, that if corn be admitted free, the glory of Britain will depart, and the sons of the soil have nothing to do but fold their arms and rend the heavens with their lamentations,—when the truth of it thus continuously and heroically contended for is at length admitted by its once keenest and most influential opponents,—when the very leader of the opposing party is prepared to give it practical legislative embodiment, and none stand hostile to it but a handful of "curry-powder" dukes, and "things of that sort;" it is not unlikely that the importance of economy in labour, time, and wealth, may induce the consideration, as a matter of wise ex-

pedience merely, whether the road to such important ends may not be made somewhat more royal, by obtaining a more perfect echo in Parliament of the *vox populi*.

And, in the meantime, it is not unimportant, that those who look forward to the coming struggle for a reform in the representative system, should carefully note what falls from the lips of those who are driven to their last shifts for the preservation of the monopoly of food, and who are likely to be the most determined holders of the monopoly in representation. For when *selfishness* is the guiding principle—the pole-star of men's conduct—when *that* is the focus of the inner and outermost circles of all their thoughts and actions, it is astonishing what strange and otherwise unaccountably anomalous positions it induces them to occupy. We see them at one time so utterly blind and deaf to the commonest dictates of common sense; so very much like nothing but dead men's bones, with not one particle of feeling or manly emotion; and so completely lost to the apprehension of the most indubitable facts, as to make all who are guided by principles of greater nobility, ashamed to confess them part and parcel of our common humanity! While at another time, when the universal voice has proclaimed the ambush of their hypocrisy; when every weapon of fallacy and cant has been taken from them; when they have been dragged from their hiding-place, and presented to the broad light of the general gaze, and little power is left them to maintain their particular interest at the expense of the common good, our ears are surprised by admissions and appeals which it is well we should take up and lay by in the storehouse of our memory, for the earliest use which opportunity or necessity may bring us.

The Duke of Richmond told the House of Lords on Thursday night, that which perhaps their lordships knew before, and which they probably considered "fiddler's news," viz., that "*he (the Duke) was for protection to native industry.*" It is no doubt very kind of the Duke of Richmond to stand forward as the guardian of native industry, especially when native industry—poor thing!—can't take care of itself, and the Duke has so little interest in keeping up high rents! But the Duke, who is a very well-informed person, and quite capable, in his own opinion, to be at the head of her Majesty's Government, had some more information for their lordships: "*The same views (said he) are entertained by a large body of the people of this country (we should like to see the Duke's statistics), men who were not very easily roused, but who were now roused, because they felt they had been ill-treated and deceived!*" But, perhaps, the Duke only referred to the "agricultural mind," which it is rather difficult to rouse; nevertheless, as even it has discovered ill-treatment and deception *once* in its life, the Duke may hear of it making further discoveries in the same direction, now that it is roused!

The Duke, too, is a democrat, though, perhaps, only for the occasion. Let the people hear his recommendation: "*He trusted their lordships would give the country an opportunity of expressing their opinion on this question by throwing out the measure, and forcing the Minister to a dissolution of Parliament when the proposal might be made a subject of discussion on the hustings!*" The Duke of Richmond thinks as we do, (does he?) that the present Parliament does not fairly represent the people. He would have it dissolved, and an appeal made to the popular will. He would even have the Ministerial proposal made the subject of discussion on the hustings! He's a brave old duke, and if he only progresses in his present enlightened course, we shall have an advocate in the House of Lords for annual parliaments, vote by ballot, and complete suffrage! At all events, when the subject of radical reform is again agitated, we may as well remind the noble duke of what he has said on this occasion.

PEEL, POLK, THIERS, AND ADAMS.

(From the Examiner.)

The opening debates of three or four representative assemblies of great nations have of late come before the public. We have had the Americans blustering on one side, the French "jealousing" on the other, whilst John Bull, clothed as the demure Sir Robert, has stood between, unmoved by the fire-eaters around, offering to one fierce fellow to take his corn, telling another, no less fierce, to send his silks, whilst to a third, the fiercest, is addressed the melting proposal of admitting his tallow.

How these fellows can keep up the military swagger in the face of such demureness, such professional offers made by this "nation of shopkeepers," we are at a loss to conceive. But unfortunately, countries, or their population, are marshalled in lines, of which the front rank alone is able to see fully the object before it, and of course to judge whether it be amicable or hostile. The hinder ranks are obliged to take the word of the foremost, as to what is before them, passing, promising, or menacing. Unfortunately the front rank of Americans and of French, those who undertake to see, judge, keep watch, and give warning for hinder and humbler ranks less informed and more occupied,—these front rank men are horribly given to lying. They care not one jot for giving true information. All their anxiety is to communicate something striking, something which demonstrates their own vigilance, their own patriotism, the great advantage of their fellows in having such heroic and undimmed representatives and chiefs. Determined upon being and remaining popular leaders, for without being a popular leader, a man in America or in France is nothing, they are obliged to create the popular passions, which correspond to the existence of a leader. War, freedom, religion, alone form these passions. But freedom and religion have been so harped upon as to provoke but apathy and disgust. War is at present the freshest note; and all your orators blow it east and west. Polk thunders it, Cass cymbals it, even Quincy Adams flutes it; whilst M. Thiers, though possessed of no more stirring instrument than an oboe, doth still per-

form his war-march upon that quiet and pastoral little instrument.

There cannot be a stronger or more melancholy instance of the necessity which bows down the best men into mere echoes and flatterers of popular caprice, than the speech of old Quincy Adams, recommending no compromise in the matter of Oregon, but the most stern defiance of England. Why? The veteran confesses, that the southern Powers having successfully defied England on the question of Texas, the northerners can do no less on that of Oregon. The justice of the case, the truth of facts, the peace of the world, are nothing to Mr. Adams. He has one arch-enemy, namely, the cause of slavery and of the south. In order to combat, to resist, to be even with them, he would throw the whole world into turmoil. It shows how irrational and mad are the best of Americans, even in the best of causes. They cannot be even philanthropic without fanaticism.

Whilst the Washington debates show the Anglophobia to be at its height in America, those which have been spun out to some length in Paris evince, on the contrary, that this epidemic is there somewhat on the decline. The Liberal chiefs, indeed, retain their grudge, and void their rheum upon "perfidious England;" but the warmth of the country on this subject is subsiding; at least, the generality of deputies do not seem to feel the necessity of denouncing and recording their hatred to England: which they infallibly would do at the present moment, if they thought it a recommendation to the electors, whom they must so soon meet. Instead of clamouring about the Marquesas, and Pritchard, and Morocco, and the honour of the French flag, the Liberals in general have resuscitated the old and forgotten themes of electoral corruption, of a contempt shown for the laws and votes of the Legislature by the Government. These recriminations, which form nine-tenths of the discussion on the French address, are uninteresting to the British public.

Almost the only exception to the silence of the Anti-Anglicans was the speech of M. Thiers. That gentleman had risen fresh from poring into the documents, and writing the history, of the great struggle between England and Napoleon; and he has unfortunately merged his own natural ideas of the present in the more rancorous ones of the past. He thus made a speech that might have better filled a chapter of his history of the Consulate, than made part of M. Thiers' personal history in 1846. The speech is replete with old arguments, and prognostics, and ideas which prevailed when England invaded the right of neutrals, and when Napoleon proclaimed the continental blockade. M. Thiers spoke more in the spirit which dictated the sale of Louisiana by Napoleon to America; and professed the old and now antiquated policy, that all which France could not grasp herself should be ceded or sold by her to the enemies of England. All these ideas, preached by M. Thiers, are as superannuated as they are ungenerous; and we are confident, that if he could but lift up his eyes from his books and book-making to turn them upon the world—upon the realities and necessities of the present—M. Thiers would not commit the anile folly of preaching in 1846 a crusade of France and the United States against England. Were we to preach and promise a future union of all the Anglo-Saxon race in the world against the Gallo-Franks, we should be propounding nothing so unlikely, so absurd, or so barbarous as M. Thiers. But we must appeal from M. Thiers the historian to M. Thiers the politician. He is for the present, and has been for the last year, but the chronicler and the panegyrist of Napoleon. He must get rid of the monomania, too naturally acquired in such a task, ere he can re-become a politician. He has put back his statesmanship to 1846, and is full half a century behind the present time. M. Thiers' politics, as developed in his speech, are but an absurdity and an anachronism.

THE ANTI-CORN-LAW LEAGUE AND THE MINISTERIAL SCHEME.

(From the Spectator.)

The threatened agitation against any continuation of the corn-duties has begun. We have already seen that the modified sliding-scale for three years has had no perceptible effect in conciliating the agriculturists: it provokes the Free-traders to fresh activity. A special meeting of the Anti-corn-law League was held at Manchester, on Thursday, and the Council adopted a resolution recommending the Free-traders, throughout the kingdom, to originate petitions against "the new corn-law," and for "total and immediate abolition."

Meanwhile, Mr. Cobden, as a farmer's son, has addressed himself, in a long letter, "to the farming tenantry of the United Kingdom;" making a powerful appeal to their common sense against the gradual abolition. Public opinion, he says, has absolutely decreed the removal of protection from agriculture and manufactures; the farmers are not to be deluded by the cry of designing men, that the House of Lords, or a dissolution of Parliament, can prevent repeal of the corn-laws: the sole question for the farmers to consider is, whether the abolition shall be gradual or immediate. Mr. Cobden tries to persuade them that the immediate repeal will be most to their interest. He warns them that the effect of the delay will be, that the foreign grower will withhold his supplies until February 1849, then to introduce them suddenly; so that the farmers will then sustain a more sudden change than they would at present, with all the evil consequences of a second panic.

What a precious policy is this, which advertises for three years to all the landowners and speculators of the entire world, offering them a premium to hold back their supplies, and then to pour upon our markets, in one day, a quantity of corn, which, but for this contrivance, might have been spread over twelve or eighteen months! And what may your fate be under these probable circumstances? Supposing the crop of 1848 to be abundant in this country, you will be liable, in the spring of 1849, to the sudden and unnatural influx of the corn accumulated by foreigners for this market, which must be sold here, having no other market; thus beating down prices artificially, to the loss of all parties, but more especially of the British farmer.

How different would be the operation of an immediate repeal of the corn-law! There would then be no stock of foreign corn waiting for the opening of our ports. Nobody expected last year in Poland or America that the English corn-law would be repealed—nobody prepared for it; not a bushel of grain was raised upon the chance of such an unlooked for contingency. Is there an intelligent farmer in the kingdom that will not at once exclaim, "If we are to have a repeal of the corn-law, give us it this spring, when the foreigner is unprepared for it, and when not a single quarter of corn sown after the news reaches him, can be brought to this market in less than eighteen months?"

But the present is, beyond all comparison, the most favourable moment ever known for abolishing the corn-law. If ever it could be repealed without even temporary incon-

venience to the farmer, this is the time. There is a scarcity at present over nearly all the Continent. One half of Europe is competing for the scanty surplus stock of grain in America. Millions of our countrymen are deprived of their ordinary subsistence by the disease of the potato, and they must be sustained at the public expense upon a superior food. Do what we will, we cannot, during the present year, secure low prices. Abolish the corn-law to-morrow, and still wheat must rise during the spring and summer. If the farmers had the power of ordering time and circumstances, they could not contrive a juncture more favourable to them than the present for the total and immediate repeal of the corn-law. Nay, I believe if the corn-law could be abolished by a secret edict to-morrow, the farmers would never make the discovery of open ports by any injurious effect produced upon their interests.

I cannot believe that Sir R. Peel is favourable to the gradual repeal: he supported it by no other argument in his speech than the fear of panic amongst the farmers: but he has told us again and again, in proposing his former alterations in the tariff, that he believes all such changes are less injurious if suddenly made than when spread over a period of years. I have the strongest conviction, derived from his own past changes in the tariff, that he is right. Why then should you, in deference to unfounded fears, be deprived of the benefits of experience? . . . Let me entreat you to take this subject into your instant and earnest consideration. Do me the justice to believe that I have no other object in view in writing this letter but to serve your interests. If you should be induced to concur in its views, you will avoid the only danger to which, in my opinion, the farmers were ever exposed from the repeal of the corn-laws—that of the transition state.

On this letter the Times makes some just remarks:—

If Mr. Cobden should succeed in convincing the class he addresses, he will both render a great service to all parties, and also prove himself a very master of persuasion. In the existing state of things, however, it seems a matter of ordinary discretion to concentrate all interest and support on the very measure proposed. It is designed for a compromise, and is the best, perhaps, that could have been made. The Lords required some excuse for passing the measure, and the agricultural party would have filled the earth with their outcries if there had not been some concession to their infirmity.

Measures must not only be good—not only noble—but also such as can be carried. The stamp of imperfection is on all things human; and, to do anything at all, we must be content to see it done with great disparagements. It can hardly be doubted that from the day Sir Robert Peel resumed his office and regained the support of his colleagues, he was bound to a second-best measure; nor, indeed, is it certain that even he and the Duke together, with all their joint predominance over the Senate, could have carried immediate repeal. We all deal with given materials, and cannot turn out better work than our materials will allow. Mr. Cobden works through a League, Sir Robert through a Parliament. The one uses popular agitation, the other political management. Not all the impatience, not all the skill of the driver, will make his cattle go at more than a certain pace. Mr. Cobden thinks perhaps that the Premier might have proposed more—something greater, of more heroic form and guise. If he does think so, he has acted with great fairness in undertaking himself the task from which Sir Robert has flinched. He is trying his rhetoric with the tenant-farmers. The Premier evidently despairs; so an adventurer comes in his place. If he can send the shaft of conviction through the heads of all those three hundred thousand tenant-farmers in England, Scotland, and Wales, then to him belongs the bow of Ulysses. If he fails, he justifies the less confident but more practical Minister.

REPEAL OF THE CORN-LAWS.—In the course of Monday thousands of individuals signed the "City Petition for the total and immediate repeal of the corn-laws," which lay in various parts of the metropolis, ready for signature for the first time. The substance of both petitions is total and immediate repeal.

WHAT THE PROTECTIONISTS SAY TO IT.

The new Ministerial scheme underwent the consideration of the Central Protection Society, on Thursday, at a special meeting; the Duke of Richmond presided. Resolutions expressing the utmost alarm, and anticipating certain ruin to all the "productive" classes from the proposed changes, were adopted; also, a recommendation "to the country and local Protection Societies, that they do immediately form Committees, of not more than twelve gentlemen, to wait upon the Members in their several districts who were elected on Protective principles, and press them either to reject the proposal of Sir R. Peel, or at once to resign their seats, and appeal to their different constituencies for a sanction of the change in their political opinions."

The promulgation of Sir R. Peel's commercial code has been followed by Protection meetings at Newark, Newbury, and Welshpool. At the Newark meeting letters were read from the Duke of Newcastle and his son the Earl of Lincoln. The Duke promised assistance to the Protectionists. The Earl avowed that his opinions in reference to protection had undergone "a great change since the last general election," and that he meant to vote for the new code. This avowal was received with loud and long hissing, followed up by a resolution calling upon him to resign. "No surrender!" is the cry at these meetings.

LORD JOHN MANNERS has addressed a letter to the electors of the borough of Newark, in which he states that he regards Sir Robert Peel's proposed measure "with feelings of the deepest regret and alarm," chiefly on the ground of the minister's sudden conversion to free-trade principles generating a want of confidence in public men. His lordship, however, states that he is "not prepared to recommend to others a determined maintenance of the corn-laws, nor promise such a line of conduct for himself," and undertakes to resign his seat rather than give any pledge to maintain the present protection to agriculture.

THE HON. MR. DAWNEY, member for Rutlandshire, has determined to resign his seat, as "from an unwillingness" says the Post, "to oppose Sir Robert Peel, while he feels so far pledged to his constituents that he could not in honour vote with the minister."

THE PREMIER AND HIS CONSTITUENTS.—At a meeting of the Tamworth Agricultural Society, on Saturday, Mr. Pye, a landowner, in the chair, Sir R. Peel was vigorously denounced for his free-trade policy, and the

following, amongst other resolutions, was unanimously adopted:—

That this meeting is of opinion that Sir R. Peel has, by the proposal of such measures, justly forfeited all claim to the public confidence, he having abandoned all his former principles and pledges, on the strength of which he obtained his present position; and this meeting strongly recommends the electors of Tamworth to call upon him to render back into their hands that trust he has so greatly abused, and calls upon all the friends of native industry and every true lover of his country to join in a subscription to promote the return of a sound and confidential man to represent that borough in Parliament in place of the right hon. baronet.

MR. WOLRYCHE WHITMORE has published a letter "to the agriculturists of the county of Salop," on the general subject of corn-law repeal. He shows them that they have derived no real benefit from the restrictive duties, and that they need fear no injury from perfectly free trade. His letter is calculated to convince by its plain, lucid, and temperate language, and its practical illustrations derived from farming experience.

We are assured that Earl Talbot has signified his intention to give his cordial support to the measures proposed by Sir Robert Peel. Lord Talbot, we believe, farms from 1,500 to 2,000 acres of land, chiefly arable. It is confidently reported that Lord Talbot, foreseeing that his avowed sentiments may not be acceptable to the Staffordshire Agricultural Protection Society, of which he is president, has signified a wish that this office may be entrusted to other hands.—Times.

The Buckingham Agricultural Protection Society have resolved upon having a dinner and public demonstration in favour of protection. On Saturday there was a meeting of members at Buckingham, the Duke in the chair, but reporters were excluded. Resolutions were passed expressing distrust in, and disapprobation of, the alterations contemplated in the corn-laws by Sir Robert Peel, and calling on the county and borough members to support the present amount of protection or resign.

EARL STANHOPE has come forward with an address "to the friends of native industry in England and Ireland," urging them to unite in a determined opposition to the Ministerial measure, which threatens ruin to the country.

At a meeting of the East Kent Agricultural Protection Society, on Saturday, Sir E. Dering, and J. P. Plumptre, Esq., M.P.'s for the county, as well as W. Deedes, Esq., M.P., G. Gipps, Esq., and Sir E. Knatchbull, Bart., addressed the meeting at great length, and in energetic speeches, against the proposition for compromising the best and dearest interests of the country, and expressive of their determination to resist, by every legitimate means within their power, their adoption, without an appeal to the country.

RESIGNATION OF LORD ASHLEY, M.P.—We have to announce that Lord Ashley has resigned his seat for Dorsetshire. The noble lord, there is reason to believe, communicated the fact to his leading supporters in the county on Saturday last. In his address to his constituents, after informing the electors of Dorset that he approves "the total abolition of all protective duties on the importation of foreign corn," Lord Ashley thus explains his views:—

But there is a preliminary consideration; the appeal to the country in 1841 was, in fact, whatever the ostensible purpose, an appeal on the question of the corn-laws. I maintained at that time that protection was indispensable, though I reserved a discretion on all details, and obtained your support accordingly.

I am now of opinion that it is no longer expedient to maintain such protection.

Although no pledges were asked or given, I should be acting in contravention of an honourable understanding between myself and the electors on this especial matter were I to retain my seat, and vote for the Ministerial measure.

You will readily believe that I contemplate such an event with exceeding pain. It would sever a connexion which I have enjoyed with honour and pleasure for fourteen years—one that I greatly prefer to any that could be offered. It would shut me out, perhaps for ever, from public occupations, and stop the progress of various measures to which I have devoted the best years of my political life, and surrendered many hopes of personal advantage. I mention these things to prove to you how deep and how sincere are my convictions.

NARROW ESCAPE.—The junior members of the family of Mr. Scott, of Colney, narrowly escaped destruction on Tuesday se'nnight, in crossing the railway at the Hethersett station. The carriage was on its return from Ketteringham-hall, with the governess and four of the family, and on reaching the station the gate-keeper came out to open the gate. The coachman, thinking he heard a noise on the railway, inquired of the gate-keeper if a train was not coming? The man replied, "No, they are all passed on," at the same moment closing the rail, to open the opposite gate. The carriage was passing through the first gate when it was partially closed by the wind, and striking the body of the carriage, caught the hindmost wheel, and stopped its progress. The footman jumped down to extricate the gate from the carriage, and at the moment saw an engine coming along the line close to them. The gate-keeper had also, in crossing the line, seen the train coming. The footman and gatekeeper instantly rushed to the horses' heads, and succeeded in pressing them back, and at the very instant they had cleared the rail an engine passed them unharmed. Nothing but the providential circumstance of the gate falling to and detaining the carriage, preserved the family and the governess, servants, horses, and carriage, from being dashed to pieces, as they would have been in the very centre of the line at the moment the engine passed. We are afraid this was one of the special trains that proceeded to London after the conclusion of the free-trade meeting, of which it would seem the gatekeeper had received no notice.—Norwich Mercury.

A BAD PROSPECT.—"H. P.," the meteorological correspondent of the Times, writing on Monday, says—The wind is more northerly, barometer rising. I fear there will be another unsettled month, but colder, with stormy wind, rain, and snow.

MINISTERIAL RESIGNATIONS AND ARRANGEMENTS.

The *Morning Post* exultingly announces the progress of official defections from Sir Robert Peel, or, as it is called, "The Peel rot." According to the *Post*, the following gentlemen have resigned their places:—The Marquis of Exeter, Groom of the Stole to Prince Albert; Lord Arthur Lennox, Clerk of the Ordnance; and Mr. Milnes Gaskell, a Lord of the Treasury. The Earl of Hardwicke, Lord of the Bedchamber to the Queen, also tendered his resignation; but, as we understand the polite obscurity of the *Post*, was persuaded by the Queen to retain his office—of course with perfect freedom in his legislative capacity. Another lord has tendered his resignation.

The same journal "has reason to think that Sir Thomas Fremantle, Secretary for Ireland, has been appointed chairman of the Commissioners of Customs."—"The right hon. baronet will vacate his seat in Parliament for the borough of Buckingham, and we believe it is generally understood that the Marquis of Chandos will succeed him there. The acceptance of a place for life, in exchange for a high official station dependent on the duration of the Ministry, looks somewhat ominous for the certainty of the latter event."

Further—"We have reason for believing that Viscount Courtenay, eldest son of the Earl of Devon, will succeed Sir Thomas Fremantle as Chief Secretary for Ireland. By the acceptance of this office, the noble lord will necessarily vacate his seat for South Devonshire."

The *Dublin Evening Post* has also its *on dits* on the same topic, from a London correspondent:—

Lord Stanley is to lead the Protectionists in the Lords. Sir Thomas Fremantle got a requisition from his constituents to resign his seat. He went to Sir Robert Peel, whose answer was, to make him chairman of the Board of Customs. Two thousand a year for life. No one can tell, with certainty, who is to be the new Secretary for Ireland. Lord Courtenay is spoken of, but his seat for South Devon would be in great danger. Sir Robert Peel will carry his measure by about sixty through the Commons. Gregory, and most of the Irish Conservatives, will support him. Lord Roden's son is in a fix. The report about the clubs is, that when Peel went out and Lord John came in, he wrote a regular protection letter to his constituents. He must either resign his seat or his office. I do not believe all the reports you see about resignations. Not even the half of them are true. But Lord Hardwicke, Lord Granby, and Lord Exeter, have positively sent in their resignations.

The *Scotsman* gives the following extract from a private note, dated London, January 28:—

Peel will probably muster 150 Tory members, to which 220 on our side will be added. The great majority of Tory members and Peers are frantic at present. I hear that at least a dozen of resignations have been sent in this week from the household and public offices. How Peel can find seats for their substitutes I am at a loss to imagine. Lord de Grey would not let Gladstone into Ripon, and I believe the Marquis of Bute refused him Cardiff. Peel is not in good health, dislikes his party, and will probably cut public life, or at least the cares of office, for a time. O'Connell is over again, and in a more reasonable humour, but his appearance is aged and broken.

THE IRISH LAW CHANGES.—Mr. Brewster has received the appointment of Solicitor-general. One more difficulty has, however, to be provided for—a seat in the House of Commons. There is no certainty as to this gentleman's successor in the post of law advertiser to the Castle. The new Solicitor-general is, perhaps, the most unpopular man in Ireland, with Mr. O'Connell and the Repeal party generally.

THE MARQUIS OF WINCHESTER AND PRINCE ALBERT.—We lately stated the fact, of the Marquis of Winchester having declined to accept the appointment of Groom of the Stole to his Royal Highness the Prince Field Marshal. The circumstances attending this refusal, if we have heard them correctly, are very honourable to the noble Marquis. The offer having been made to him by his Royal Highness, his lordship, in the most respectful manner, begged permission to be excused from accepting it. The Prince is said to have been much surprised and somewhat annoyed at the unexpected occurrence. His Royal Highness observed, that Sir Robert Peel had led him to anticipate no difficulty on the part of the Marquis, whom the right hon. Baronet considered in every way eligible for the office; and that his Royal Highness, from all he had heard and seen, would be obliged if the Noble Marquis would take time to reconsider his refusal. To this the Marquis of Winchester is reported to have answered, "Sir, I am a poor, but an independent man; and I do not feel justified in accepting an appointment which, in all probability, it may be my painful duty to relinquish within four-and-twenty hours."—*Morning Post*.

Lord Glenlyon, the heir to the dukedom and estates of Athol, has accepted the office of Lord in Waiting, in the room of Lord Hardwicke.

The rumours of an approaching dissolution of Parliament become every day more prevalent. The Premier, it is asserted by those in the secret, will have the support of only 140 of his old adherents on the question to be debated on the 3rd, but the Liberal party, whom he so long opposed, but whose measures he adopts, will give him 180 votes.—*Daily News*.

THE BALANCE SHEET OF THE REVENUE, as it is called, has been printed, and presents a large surplus. The tables published at 5th January exhibit the revenue of Great Britain only, but those now issued exhibit the revenue of Britain and Ireland. The account stands thus:—

Ordinary revenue of 1845	£51,719,118
Other receipts, including Chinese money	£1,142,924 of 1,341,235
Total Revenue	53,060,353
Expenditure	49,242,713
Surplus	3,817,640

This surplus of nearly four millions is amply sufficient to cover the loss attending Sir Robert's financial experiments, even were it much greater, and annihilates every possible plea for increasing the income tax.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

REPRESENTATION OF RIPON.—The Hon. Edwin Lascelles, the brother of the present Earl of Harewood, has offered himself as a candidate for the representation of Ripon, in the place of the Hon. T. C. B. Smith, who has been raised to the Mastership of the Rolls in Ireland. Mr. Lascelles is not likely to have an opponent. He has issued an address, in which he says he shall strenuously oppose any alteration of the corn-laws. Mr. Gladstone, who was named for Ripon, has been repudiated (so the rumour runs) by Earl de Grey, the successor of Mrs. Lawrence in the sovereignty of the borough.

THE REPRESENTATION OF WESTMINSTER.—Capt. Rous has contradicted a report, that, in the event of an election, it is not his intention again to offer himself; there is no foundation for such a rumour.

MIDHURST ELECTION.—On Friday Mr. Spencer Horatio Walpole, the nominee of the Earl of Egmont was returned for this pocket borough without opposition. He will oppose the ministerial scheme of commercial reform.

LICHFIELD ELECTION.—On Saturday morning the Hon. Edward Lloyd Mostyn was returned for this borough without opposition, in the room of Lord Leveson, who has been raised to the House of Lords by the death of Lord Granville. The borough is chiefly under the influence of Lord Anson. The new member expressed a decided approbation of the free trade policy of government, and, strange to say, was supported by some of the leaders of the agricultural protection society for the county.

SELKIRKSHIRE ELECTION.—The election of a member of Parliament, in the room of Alexander Pringle, Esq., of Whybank, the late member, is fixed by the Sheriff of Selkirkshire to take place on Friday next.

NEWARK ELECTION, &c.—Three events of local interest have taken place during the last week, the protection meeting on Wednesday, the election on Thursday, and the publication of Lord John Manners' letter to the electors on Friday. With respect to the first, considering the efforts used to induce the agriculturists to attend, it was a failure. Twelve hundred circulars were issued, but not more than three hundred persons were present at any part of the meeting, including free-traders. The speakers were chiefly landowners and clergymen, and the "League," Sir Robert Peel and the Earl of Lincoln came in for a tolerable share of abuse. The Anti-corn-law League was termed a "villanous body," whose ultimate object was to destroy the House of Lords; the Premier was called a "tyrant" and a "profligate," and a resolution was carried, requesting Lord Lincoln to resign his seat for the county; but his lordship has passed a resolution to retain it, and has since written to inform the Protectionists of his determination. One of the reverend orators, in his zeal to uphold the bread-tax, stumbled more than once upon theological terms, substituting St. Paul for Sir Robert, and prophecy, for prophecy, to the great amusement of the meeting. The election, on Thursday, was the old farce acted over again. The Duke had it all his own way, no one venturing to oppose his nominee; and thus he has again disposed of the borough, no doubt to his own advantage. There were not more than two hundred persons present, including women and children, and the whole proceedings did not occupy more than an hour. How much longer this degradation is to continue we know not; shame covers us, and we would fain hide ourselves from the gaze and censure of the public. Lord John Manners' address to the electors is remarkable, as indicating the spirit of the age. This young nobleman, known chiefly by his Puseyite productions, and his Parliamentary efforts to repeal the statute of Mortmain, is a son of the Duke of Rutland, one of the greatest landed proprietors in this neighbourhood; but his lordship has courageously broken through the trammels of class prejudices and early education, and avowed himself a "disciple of progress," and a convert to the principles of free-trade; but, having been returned to uphold the system of protection, he will, unless his constituents inform him that since 1841 their opinions have undergone a change, and that they wish the Ministerial scheme to become law, vote against it. He frankly tells the electors, however, that if at any future election they wish him to go to Parliament, pledged to maintain the present protection to agriculture, he must cease to serve them in that honourable, though laborious capacity. Much interest has been created by this letter; some of the Tories wish him to resign at once, while others request him to retain his seat and oppose the Government measure. A letter has been written to Lord John, asking an explanation of some parts of his address; and when his answer is received, means will be immediately employed to embody the opinions of the free-traders in the form of a requisition to his lordship to support the measure.

REPRESENTATION OF CHICHESTER.—Public attention is directed towards the town of Chichester. It is rumoured that a vacancy is about to take place in the representation of this city. Lord Arthur Lennox, although conscientiously approving the commercial policy recommended by her Majesty's speech from the throne, is, for some mysterious cause or other, likely to retire from Parliament by the acceptance of the Chiltern Hundreds.

WEST RIDING ELECTION.—It appears that there is to be no contest for the representation of the West Riding of Yorkshire after all. Mr. Lane Fox has announced that, in consequence of ill-health, he shall not appear on the hustings, and Mr. Ferrand has announced, "to the friends of native industry," that he withdrew further opposition to Lord Morpeth. Mr. Gurney had previously retired.

BUTESHIRE ELECTION.—A vacancy having taken place in the representation of this county, in consequence of the Hon. J. Stuart Wortley being appointed Judge-Advocate-General, the sheriff has fixed Saturday, February 7th, for proceeding to the election of a member of Parliament for that county. Mr. Wortley has again addressed the electors as a candidate.

BEVERLEY REPRESENTATION.—It is rumoured that Mr. Hogg, the Tory member for Beverley, is decidedly favourable to Sir R. Peel's new policy; and that, in consequence, his old ultra friends intend to withdraw from him their support. According to present appearances, there is likely to be a split in the Tory camp, which will render the return of two Liberal candidates the more certain.—*Hull Advertiser*.

EXTRAORDINARY MIGRATION OF ALDERMEN.—For some days past considerable excitement has existed in the neighbourhood of the Stock and Royal Exchanges, by a report that several aldermen engaged in railway speculations have been served with writs for their liabilities. One alderman, it is said, has received 175 of the epistles of "John Doe and Richard Roe"—another has had 65, and a third 33. The rumour goes, that several civic worthies have winged their way to more warm and more sunny climes, and there are others ready for an early flight. More, however, will be known, when the judges at the Central Criminal Court require the attendance of the city authorities.—*John Bull*.

RAILWAY NEGLIGENCE.—At the Ilford Petty Sessions, holden on Saturday last, at the Angel Inn, before a bench of magistrates, Thomas Blackburn, an engine-driver, appeared to answer a charge preferred against him by the Eastern Counties' Railway Company for neglect of duty, in having left part of the luggage-train on the main line, whereby a collision was caused. After a long investigation the bench decided that the defendant had been undoubtedly guilty of a breach of duty, but, in consequence of his previous good character, they should only fine him £5, instead of committing him to trial.

THE GAME-LAWS SUPPORTED BY BLOODHOUNDS.—The barbarous system of employing bloodhounds to hunt down and worry human beings found offending against the Game-laws has recently met with a check in the neighbourhood of Stamford. The Marquis of Exeter some months ago obtained possession of three ferocious animals of this species, which, for the safety of the persons having the care of them, it was found necessary to keep constantly muzzled, though even in that state they proved to be most formidable antagonists, it being asserted that each of them possessed the strength of three or four men. To try their power and instinct, one of them (a bitch) was put on the track of a strong man employed at Burghley: her scent was found to be sure, and before the other men could come up with the animal, she had severely injured the person she was set upon, although at the time she was closely muzzled. It seems that about a fortnight ago two watchers were out in Collyweston Spinney at night, accompanied by the bitch, when two trespassers were discovered; the brute was forthwith set at them, and she was about to worry one of the strangers when the other levelled his gun and shot her dead. The two men, who were believed to be poachers, then made off, and the keepers ran in another direction for assistance. Even among those who severely reprobate the crime of poaching, satisfaction is expressed that so cruel and un-English a mode of attacking trespassers has met with a proper check.—*Stamford Mercury*.

STATE OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH IN THE PAST QUARTER.—A table has just been published under the authority of the Registrar-General, containing a comparative statement of the mortality in a hundred and fifty districts of England, during the December quarters of the last eight years. From the table it appears that the total number of deaths in the quarter ending the 31st ult., was 39,178, being less by 2,357 than the average of the seven years preceding, and 6,469 below the number calculated from the returns in 1838, on the assumption that the population had increased regularly in an annual proportion of 1.74 per cent. In the few prefatory observations prefixed to the table, it is stated that the diminished rate of mortality is in some measure to be attributed to the mildness of the season; and that a fall in the mean temperature of the atmosphere, from 45 degrees to 4 or 5 degrees below freezing point, 32 degrees, destroys from 300 to 500 lives in the metropolis alone. The returns of the mortality for the whole of each year present similar results to those given above for the December quarters. During the first three of the eight years from 1838 to 1845, inclusive, the total number of deaths was 497,166. In the last three years, namely, 1843, 1844, and 1845, it amounted only to 496,698; whereas if the deaths had increased in the proportion of the population, it would have been 541,960. The gross population of the 115 districts comprehended in the return, was 6,579,693 in the year 1841.

SUBSTITUTE FOR POTATOES.—Good potatoes having risen to the exorbitant price of 7d. per stone, many poor families are substituting Swede turnips for them, which are selling at 2d. per stone.—*Lancaster Guardian*.

During some proceedings in the Lord Mayor's Court on Saturday, against Messrs. Eagles and Bisgood, the projectors of the London and Norwich Direct Railway Company, it was stated that the two defendants constituted the whole Company—chairman, deputy-chairman, directors, secretary, surveyor, engineer!

PUBLIC READING OF THE PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES.—We understand that it is proposed to have in Liverpool a public reading, at the Commercial-hall, Gloucester-street, of all the important debates during the session of Parliament, by competent readers appointed for the purpose, by which means the operative classes, at a small charge, may obtain a knowledge of all the Parliamentary proceedings in which they feel an interest, and thereby be enabled to judge for themselves.—*Liverpool Albion*.

THE LEAGUE FUND now exceeds £160,000, of which the Manchester subscription amounts to £82,417. In the West Riding £35,000 has been raised. The Liverpool subscriptions are upwards of £17,000, and the Glasgow exceed £11,000. During the present week, the subscription has been commenced at Leicester, and Messrs. William Harris and Sons, and Messrs. Joseph and William Biggs, have headed it with £500 each. Wolverhampton has also begun the work, and their subscription is already £1,000.

THE OREGON QUESTION.

We have been requested to insert the subjoined article, which was published in Paris by an archdeacon of the church, in the hope that it may help the general impression in favour of continued peace with America:—

As it appears that the proposals hitherto put forward for a settlement of the Oregon question, have failed in leading to a satisfactory result, and that the diplomatic negotiations on the subject are about to terminate in a way likely to involve two great nations in all the horrors of a fratricidal war, it becomes a matter of paramount importance to devise some scheme calculated to avert a catastrophe so deplorable, and at the same time maintain inviolate the honour and dignity of both Governments.

With this view, it is suggested, as an easy and simple solution of this difficult and embarrassing affair, that England and America mutually agree to submit to a small sacrifice, and, by pursuing a course at once disinterested, generous, and wise, achieve that glorious triumph—the preservation of peace. In order to attain the accomplishment of this object, and to reconcile existing difficulties, it is only required that both parties consent to relinquish their respective claims of sovereignty over the country in dispute, at present of little value to either, and that, in lieu thereof, a new separate state be erected, of which the independence should be secured under the sanction of their joint guarantee. The establishment of neutral ground, in proper positions, is a policy long recognised by international law; and experience has proved it to be one of the most effectual means for checking the spirit of territorial aggrandisement, of allaying the jealousy of encroachment, and providing for an adjustment of the balance of power, on fair and equitable terms.

Nor are these the sole advantages to be derived from an arrangement of this kind. Besides the avoidance of all angry discussions relative to conflicting rights and controverted titles, what a credit will it reflect on the cause of constitutional liberty, to observe that, where it flourishes in full vigour, all selfish considerations are promptly abandoned to ensure tranquillity, and combined efforts made to advance the interests of the human race.

Placed under such fostering care, and guided by the salutary influence of sober counsels, it is reasonable to expect that institutions will be introduced into the young commonwealth adapted to the condition of an infant community, and conducive to its welfare, by stimulating their energies and developing their resources—that, as the commerce of the Pacific is a matter of universal concern, free ports will be opened for the purposes of trade, and emporiums formed to facilitate traffic, without monopoly or any exclusive privileges—that immigration will be encouraged on a sound system and unfettered by useless restrictions. With these favourable auspices, the elements for constituting well-organised societies will thus be transplanted into regions now unoccupied—the improvements of ages anticipated in districts so remote—the sphere of civilisation extended, and a new empire created, in a period short in the life of man, and but a moment in the existence of the world. While acting in unison for purposes so noble, the bonds of friendship will be strengthened between a kindred people, bound together by so many congenial ties; and a sanguine hope may be indulged that this harmony may be permanent, and that no untoward event will occur which could induce them to blight such brilliant prospects, or to mar their own prosperity, by ever again disturbing the repose of the universe.

To engage in hostilities, is to act in opposition to the sentiments and feelings of this enlightened era. The statesmen who shall hereafter recklessly embark in this hazardous enterprise, must rest content with the unenviable distinction of names associated with woe, and will be held responsible, at least at the tribunal of public opinion, for the calamities which ensue, in a needless waste of treasure, destruction of property, and sacrifice of life.

SINGULAR CASE OF LOCK-JAW.—On Monday Mr. Wakley, M.P., held an inquest at the University College Hospital, upon Vincent Laurence Noel, aged seven years, the son of Mr. Noel, ornamental painter, Napier-street, City-road. The deceased attempted to leap upon a brewer's sledge, drawn by one horse, and in so doing he fell between the girdons of the sledge, and was dragged some distance before the driver observed his perilous situation. Upon being released, it was found that he had sustained no injury beyond a lacerated wound which penetrated to the bone of the knee-joint. The wound went on favourably, and no bad symptoms betrayed themselves for a week, when lock-jaw set in. The sufferer was removed to the hospital on the 27th ult., where he expired in great agony two days afterwards. Verdict, "Accidental death."

THE COUNTY FRANCHISE.—In East Surrey, through the medium of the Southwark and East Surrey Freehold Building Society, no less than seventy-two persons have been qualified to vote for that county, all of whom are thorough-going Free-traders.—A gentleman in this town has, within the last ten days, says the *Manchester Guardian*, received instructions from 119 individuals, working men, residing in that district, to purchase property amounting to between £4,000 and £5,000, in order that they may possess county qualifications.—We understand, says the *Carlisle Journal*, that the committee of the Anti-corn-law League in this city expects that fully 100 freeholds will be purchased in East Cumberland, in time to admit their owners upon the register for next year. A great number have also been taken up for West Cumberland.—In South Northumberland 123 freeholds have been purchased, and 118 in Durham. The total number in the three divisions is 314. Seventy-three freeholds for Northumberland have also been taken in Edinburgh, Dundee, and other places.

NOVEL PROCESSION OF ELEPHANTS.—On Monday the inhabitants of the principal streets of the metropolis were gratified by witnessing the rather novel spectacle of two elephants walking through the streets. The elephants, which are the property of Mr. Batty, the proprietor of Astley's Amphitheatre, were escorted by a numerous troupe of equestrians, and exhibited the greatest docility.

ANAGRAM.—C.O.R.N.L.A.W.S.: direct reading—Can Oligarchies Restrain Natural Laws Always With Success? S.W.A.L.N.R.O.C.: backward reading—Such Wisesacres All, Legislate Never Rationally, Often Contemptibly. L.A.R.W.S.N.C.O.: transposed—Let All Reiterate With Significance, No Corn Oppression.—From a Correspondent.

GLEANINGS FROM THE AMERICAN PAPERS.

BAPTIST TRIENNIAL CONVENTION.—The extraordinary session of this body was held at New York on the 19th of November, and two following days. It was a most important and delightful meeting. The great debt—the 40,000 dollar debt—is extinguished! Before the meeting, 20,000 dollars had been pledged in New England, 2,300 at Albany, and 8,000 at New York. 15,000 dollars were subscribed at the meeting!—*New York Evangelist*.

ANNEXATION OF CANADA TO THE UNITED STATES.—A project is on foot to erect a suspension bridge across the river Niagara, at a point between the Falls and the whirlpool, which, it is said, is quite practicable.

SLAVERY CONTRASTED WITH FREEDOM.—In Ohio alone, there are 51,812 more public scholars than in the thirteen slave states. In the free states, there are 504,835 Sabbath-schools—in the slave states, 82,582. The state of New York has twice as many Sabbath-schools as the entire thirteen slave states. Slavery in this country, between 1830 and 1840, committed the wholesale murder of 400,000 human beings. In the chivalrous state of Mississippi, only one of every twenty white persons over twenty-one years of age, can read. The Missionary Society of the American Board, in 1842, received into its treasury upwards of 310,000 dollars. Of this sum, the free states contributed 303,000 dollars, and the "generous South" 7,000 dollars. Upon the most moderate calculations, between 1820 and 1830—a space of ten years—not less than 320,547 human beings were prematurely worn out and killed on the cotton and sugar plantations of the far South. The only slave states which have actually diminished the number of slaves since 1790, are Delaware and Maryland. Delaware has lost seventy per cent.; Maryland, fourteen per cent. The whole increase of slaves in the Union, from 1790 to 1840, is 1,128,296, or 268 per cent.—*True Wesleyan*.

SLAVEHOLDING BENEVOLENCE.—It appears, from the twenty-ninth annual report of the American Bible Society, that the increase for the past year, from all sources, has been 166,652.00 dollars: of which the slave-holding states contributed 32,939.33; the free states, 122,799.07. Ohio and Massachusetts contribute more than all the slave states together, and Connecticut within a trifle as much as Virginia and the two Carolinas.

EDITORIAL LIFE IN VICKSBURG.—Two or three of the editors of the *Vicksburg Sentinel* have been murdered—among them, the lamented Dr. Hagan; and we now learn, that the life of the present editor is threatened by an armed man, who is parading the streets for an opportunity to shoot his intended victim.

MR. SPENCER IN NEW YORK.—The friends of temperance are now rejoicing in the presence and eloquence of the Rev. Mr. Spencer, a clergyman of the English Established Church, from Bath, who has lately arrived and thrown himself into the temperance cause with the ardour and zeal of a veteran soldier. He has been known as an advocate of temperance in England; and became so interested in its promotion as to think worth his while to visit this country to study the thing, where the best specimen is to be found, and to take lessons from those who have so successfully promoted it here. There is a liberality and benevolence evinced in this movement, which contrasts strongly with the usual English feeling, and has greatly added to his popularity. Perhaps, too, the rare sight of an Episcopal clergyman, of either hemisphere, engaged in a work of reform and benevolence, has not been without its attractive influence. Certain it is, that he draws crowded audiences, which he sustains with a pleasing style, and an earnest and impetuous eloquence which Englishmen rarely exhibit. He has spoken nearly every night, and has engagements ahead for some time to come. He has given quite an impulse to the cause, and, to all appearances, a decidedly healthful one.—*Boston Emancipator*.

ANTI-SLAVERY MEETINGS, TEXAS.—There have been several public meetings of late with reference to the great national question of slavery. Tuesday evening, Nov. 4th, a large audience, mostly of men, gathered at Faneuil Hall, to hear addresses on the subject of Texas. It was called without reference to party, and, as a matter of fact, was addressed by men of all parties and of no parties. Among the speakers were Hillard, Stanton, Phillips, Sumner, Channing, and Garrison. The stand is now being made against the admission of Texas as a slave state. The State Texas Committee, composed of individuals from all the political parties, have issued an address, which has been extensively published in the paper, besides being printed in a pamphlet form. They have addressed every clergyman in the state, urging each one to preach at least once on the subject, which many will probably do on Thanksgiving Day. Memorials to Congress are being circulated through the state, and on Monday last were at all the polls. A bold and strong movement may yet save our nation from the disgrace of extending the area of slavery.—*New York Evangelist*.

NOBLE EXAMPLE.—Nicholas Worthington, Esq., of Howard county, Maryland, who lately died worth some two or three hundred thousand dollars, made provision in his will for the emancipation of all his slaves, and for money to give them all a start in their new condition, with the exception of five superannuated negroes, who are to live on either of two estates mentioned, as they may choose, and who are to be supported without labour during the remainder of their lives. One of his slaves receives 2,000 dollars; one, 500 dollars; sixteen received each 150 acres of land in Carroll county; one, 20 dollars a year for ten years; seven, 40 dollars each as a legacy; and fourteen a legacy of 30 dollars each.—*Hampshire Herald*.

THE UNITARIAN PROTEST.—The protest against slavery, by 180 Unitarian ministers, has found its way south, and has produced a very natural effect. A gentleman in Savannah has written a letter to Mr. Jason Whitman, one of the signers, bitterly complaining of the protest, and closing with this sentence:—"Mr. Whitman, I expected better things of you; we were low enough in the world's estimation without putting this upon us."

LITERATURE.

A Gallery of Literary Portraits. By GEORGE GILFILLAN. pp. 443. Tait, Edinburgh.

THIS book is filled with portraits of some of the most eminent literary men now living, or not long since dead. Mr. Gilfillan seems to have had a personal acquaintance with many of them, or with their friends, and is thus able to furnish occasionally an anecdote, new to the public, illustrative of his subject. The design of his work is not, however, to bring the personal history and private life of his "heroes" into the view of the world, which has been done to a sad and sickening extent by many other writers in recent times, but to furnish an intellectual sketch of certain notable men, all of whom, he imagines, have not received their meed of admiration and of praise. We like the idea much. It is realised well. Many readers will, doubtless, be greatly entertained by the life-like pictures here painted of such men as Jeffrey, Godwin, Hazlitt, Chalmers, Hall, Carlyle, De Quincy, Irving, Brougham, Coleridge, Wordsworth, Emerson, Lockhart, &c., &c.

Of a work so numerous and diversified in its subjects, we are precluded, by the necessity of space, from giving a very particular account. General remarks are all that we can attempt. The author appears to us fitted, above many, for his chosen task. After the weak, superficial, rapid criticisms of great men which it has sometimes been our pain to read, we have been highly gratified by the character and tone of the present sketches. Mr. Gilfillan can appreciate great men. He can detect the elements of their greatness. He does not blindly follow the popular opinion, nor the opinion of a select class. He exercises an independent judgment; and his judgment is just. So we must say, seeing that there is a surprising agreement between his judgment and our own. Of course, we occasionally demur; but generally, the criticism is but a finer way of expressing our own long-cherished doctrines. And there is no mistake about the verdict. The trumpet does not give an uncertain sound. The portrait does not answer as well for several persons as for one. The convenient mode of saying "much on both sides," equally dividing praise and censure, writing so much about and about the matter in hand, that, after all, no one can make anything very distinctly out of what is written, is here eschewed. There is discrimination, as there should be—unqualified admiration or condemnation being always monotonous and false—yet may any careful reader receive a distinct impression of the merits of the men held forth to view; and that impression, as we have already intimated, is pretty certain to be accurate. Nor is the manner inferior to the matter of the volume. The style is rich and sparkling. Illustrations are always abundant—sometimes very fine. Expressions and sentences from works of genius, give pith and point to many an idea. The whole composition is lively, vigorous, and various. On the whole, we can promise our readers a treat richer than many, if they will take our advice to spend a few spare hours in the "Gallery of Literary Portraits."

We give one specimen, from the sketch of that great, erratic genius—Edward Irving:—

"And first, let us glance at the person of the man. In reference to other literary men, you think, or at least speak, of their appearance last. But so it was of this remarkable man, that everybody put his face and figure in the foreground, and spoke of his mental and moral faculties as belonging to them, rather than of them as belonging to the man. In this respect he bore a remarkable resemblance to the two heroes of the French revolution, Mirabeau and Danton. Irving was a Danton spiritualised. Had he been born in France, and subjected to its desecrating influences, and hurled headforemost into the vortex of its revolution, he would, in all probability, have cut some such tremendous figure as the Mirabeau of the Sans-culottes; he would have laid about him as wildly at the massacre of September, and carried his huge black head as high in the death-cart and under the guillotine. Had he been born in England, in certain circles, he had, perhaps, emerged from obscurity in the shape of an actor, the most powerful that ever trod the stage, combining the statuesque figure and sonorous voice of the Kemble family, with the energy, the starts, and bursts, and inspired fury of Kean, added to some qualities peculiarly his own. Had he turned his thoughts to the tuneful art, he had rugged and fervent verse, containing much of Milton's grandeur and much of Wordsworth's oracular simplicity. Had he snatched the pencil, he would have wielded it with the savage force of Salvator Rosa, and his conceptions would have partaken, now of Blake's fantastic quaintness, and now of Martin's gigantic monotony. Had he lived in the days of chivalry, he might have stood side by side in glorious and well-foughten field with Cœur de Lion himself, and died in his steel harness full knightly. Had he lived in an age of persecution, he had been either a hardy martyr, leaping into the flames as into his wedding suit, or else a fierce inquisitor, aggravating, by his portentous frown, and more portentous squint, the agonies of his victim. Had he been born in Calabria, he had been as picturesque a bandit as ever stood on the point of a rock between a belated painter and a red evening sky; at once an object of irresistible terror, and of irresistible admiration, leaving the poor artist in doubt whether to take to his pencil or to his heels. But in whatever part or age of the world he had lived, he must have been an extraordinary man, one of those rare specimens of humanity who balance all their lives between the pinnacle of genius and the abyss of frenzy, and whom the strong handwriting of nature itself, upon the face, and figure, and bearing (and passing spirit-like glares and glances beyond the habitual expression of their countenance), marks out as the foremost of their species, links fearfully and wonderfully connecting man with some superior order of intelligences. Nature had certainly given the world 'assurance of a man' in the form, stature, broad brow, swarthy complexion, shaggy locks, and wild sinister glare of Edward Irving. But that those peculiarities alone accounted for his unexampled popularity, we by no means believe, except so far as they were the exponents of his uncommon mental qualities. Had there been, as has been

asserted, any marked disproportion between the splendid person and the intellect of the man; had his bodily qualities been only the declarations of a mediocrity of mind, instead of exciting admiration, they would have produced disgust. An insignificant person, over-informed with soul, is felt to be an incongruity; but much more anomalous were an ideal form and physiognomy animated by an ordinary, or less than an ordinary, degree of intellectual power. It would remind you of the spelling-book in a folio edition, or Tom Thumb illustrated by Martin! No mere size, however stupendous, or expression of face, however singular, could have uplifted a common man to the giddy height on which Irving stood for a while, calm and collected as the statue upon its pedestal. It was the correspondence, the reflection of his powers and passions upon his person; independence stalking in his stride, intellect enthroned on his brow, imagination dreaming on his lips, physical energy stringing his frame, and athwart the whole a cross ray, as from Bedlam, shooting in his eye! It was this which excited such curiosity, wonder, awe, rapture, and tears, and made his very enemies, even while abusing, confess his power, and tremble in his presence. It was this which made ladies flock and faint; which divided attention with the theatres, eclipsed the oratory of parliament, drew demireps to hear themselves abused, made Canning's fine countenance flush with pleasure, 'as if his veins ran lightning,' accelerated in an alarming manner the twitch in Brougham's dusky visage, and elicited from his eye, as from 'some pit miles back in his head,' those singular glances half of envy and half of admiration, which are his truest tokens of applause, and made such men as Hazlitt protest, on returning, half squeezed to death, from one of his displays, that a monologue from Coleridge, a recitation of one of his own poems from Wordsworth, a burst of puns from Lamb, and a burst of passion from Keats, were nothing to a sermon from Edward Irving."—pp. 223—225.

Revealed Truth Vindicated. By JAMES APPERLY. London. John Snow. Royal 12mo, pp. 296.

THIS work is very respectably written; and, as the writer's first attempt at authorship, does him great credit, while it augurs well for the future. To parties who have either no access to larger works on the subject, or no leisure for their perusal, we would strongly recommend the present work as a very suitable and valuable compendium of evidence on the great fundamentals of our faith.

To Sunday-school libraries and reading societies it would prove very serviceable.

The Life and Times of John Bunyan. By Rev. GEO. B. CHEEVER, D.D. With a Preface by Rev. INGRAM COBBIN, A.M. pp. 212. Aylott and Jones.

WE have already noticed Dr. Cheever's Lectures on Bunyan, published by Fullarton. The present volume contains the first part, the historical, of those lectures. It is a beautiful edition, and very cheap. Dr. Cheever deserves to be better known in this country, and doubtless will be. This edition will do much towards it.

1. *The Christian Almanack for 1846.*
2. *The Pocket-Book Almanack for 1846.*
3. *The Tract Society Penny Almanack for 1846.*

ALL these almanacks are published by the Tract Society, and all are very well got up. The smaller ones are especially adapted to a large circulation, which they will doubtless obtain.

The Juvenile Missionary Herald for 1845.

THIS periodical is issued by the Baptist Missionary Society, and is more particularly devoted to the interests of that institution. In this day of neat and cheap magazines, it yields to none in price or worth. We can scarcely conceive a more suitable present for intelligent children than the volume before us, nor one more calculated to benefit them, and, through them, the world.

1. *Napoleon Bonaparte: Sketches from his History.* pp. 102. Religious Tract Society.
2. *Life of Julius Caesar.* pp. 192. Ditto.

THESE little works are, in our judgment, admirable specimens of what they severally pretend to be. The first contains some of the most remarkable scenes in the life of Napoleon Bonaparte, sketched in a style very well adapted to excite the right kind of emotions in the minds of children. The second is the first of the new monthly series which the Society intend to issue. "The pressure from without"—the immense literary competition of the day—has compelled the Tract Society to look about them, and to provide works of a higher mark and more liberal literature, and more reasonable price. The want that Dr. Arnold complained of is, we cannot but think, an enormous one—the want, not of religious books, but of books on general subjects written in a religious spirit. We are glad that the Tract Society are seeking to supply it. "Julius Caesar" is a favourable specimen of their new scheme. If they go on in this way they will do. It is written with competent knowledge and ability, and does credit to the author and the society.

Christian Missions: or, A Manual of Missionary Geography and History. By the Rev. C. T. BLUMHARDT, Principal of the Basle Missionary Institution. Edited by the Rev. C. BARTH, D.D., of Württemberg. Two vols. Religious Tract Society.

Two excellent volumes, containing abundant information respecting the whole field of missions. Such works are greatly needed. The missionary spirit would acquire strength and intelligence from their extensive circulation. Indefinite ideas are too prevalent on the state and character of the different portions of our race. Let them become more precise and accurate, and the result will, of necessity, be a more vivid and permanent interest in missions to the heathen. For this reason, we warmly recommend Mr. Blumhardt's Manual.

Sermons on Consolation. By F. W. P. GREENWOOD, D.D., Minister of King's Chapel, Boston. Third Edition. pp. 245. Chapman.

THIS is a volume of the "Catholic Series." It comprises twenty seven sermons on subjects more or less suitable for the comfort of the afflicted. The writer's senti-

ments are Unitarian; but this is indicated rather by the absence of what other denominations receive as Christian doctrine, than by the presence of what they reject. There is no controversy in the volume on these points, while a great variety of topics are treated upon, in reference to which all believers in Christianity are agreed. We can speak in praise of the general character of the sermons. They are written in an easy and elegant style. The thoughts, without being profound, which the afflicted will not regret, are good. Some of the ideas selected for illustration and application are very beautiful. The spirit is gentle—just such as befits a comforter. And, though last not least, the discourses are short, averaging nine pages.

The Apostolical Christians and Catholics of Germany. Second Edition. Revised and Corrected by HENRY SMITH, Esq. With a Recommendatory Preface by the Rev. W. GOODE, M.A., F.S.A. pp. 209. B. Wertheim.

THE New German Reformation is a great movement, and must attract the attention of all who care about either Protestantism or Popery. We suspect, however, that more is frequently said about it than is known. The present account is one of the fullest and most faithful that we have seen, and well worthy the attention of all who wish to understand not the least of the religious "signs of the times." It gives a good sketch of the chief agents in the Reformation, and of the stages through which it had passed up to the time of publication. Without pledging ourselves to an approval of every sentiment, we can safely commend it for accuracy and comprehensiveness.

The Fear of Death Removed by the Prospect of Immortality, in the Experience of Mrs. Robert Theobald. By her Husband. pp. 31.

A BEAUTIFUL record of Christian faith and peace.

Salvation Certain and Complete; or, the Greatest Sinners Capable of being Rendered Holy and Happy. By JOSEPH HERRICK. pp. 202. Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.

AN excellent treatise on sanctification.

The Disruption. A Scottish Tale of Recent Times. pp. 447. Bogue.

WE are no great admirers of religious tales in general. But "The Disruption" is decidedly superior to the common run of them. It is written with very considerable cleverness, and gives a good view of the great event to which it relates.

Memoirs of the late Rev. J. Reid, M.A., of Bellary. By R. WARDLAW, D.D. Glasgow: Maclehose. 1845.

IN this memoir are some points of peculiar value. We are so often accustomed to look at the labours of a missionary from the exterior, that it is both a pleasant variety and an instructive lesson to be taken behind the curtain. It is delightful to see, first, that our representatives abroad are really what they seem; and then to trace the detail of those operations with which we are already so familiar. We need to say nothing in commendation of this volume. Theoretically, it has, perhaps, somewhat too much of domestic detail and of running commentary; but, practically, the reader will rejoice to be permitted to sympathise with the feelings of such a family as Dr. Wardlaw's, and to catch his shrewd and pertinent remarks on matters as they rise. It is a book none will find dull, or wish shorter.

GOVERNMENT CONNEXION WITH IDOLATRY IN INDIA. —In our columns to-day, says the *Calcutta Witness*, will be found the letter which went home by the last mail addressed to the Home Press on the subject of Government connexion with idolatrous observances, by the Rev. Wm. Clarkson, a Missionary of the London Society, and which appeared in last Saturday's *Times*. We would rather that the letter, instead of being that of one individual, had been the solemn protest of every man on our side of India, who is concerned for the honour of God, and whose heart is grieved at the Government's still upholding idolatry in the East. The circumstance which called forth the letter of Mr. Clarkson was the ceremony of drowning the idol Gunputi or Guinness at Baroda. We are told on this occasion the Guicowar in royal state issued from his palace, with the idol in his rear borne in a palanquin. The British resident and officers, seated on elephants sent by Guicowar for the occasion, met his Highness from the camp on the bridge at Baroda on his way to the place where the ceremony was to be performed, about three quarters of a mile distant. The military fired salutes of guns and ordnance. Salutations were made to the Rajah. Now what is this but supporting, countenancing, and upholding that idolatry which is hateful to the Lord? Where is the neutrality we hear so much about, when excuses are made for not interfering with the religious ceremonies and observances of the natives, when the servants of the Government are compelled to be present and countenance the idolatrous worship offered to the elephant-headed idol clay of Gunputi. We trust the letter of the Rev. Mr. Clarkson will stir up Christians to be concerned for the honour of Jehovah, and at any rate to enter their firm and respectful protest against such acts as the letter describes, as well as all those acts which in any way cause the Government to countenance idolatrous practices.—A correspondent of the *Calcutta Christian Advocate* gives further evidence of the same fact:—"With regret I have seen on many occasions in Calcutta, our sepoy and European constables paraded at the head of idolatrous processions. Now why is it that whenever any wealthy native wishes to have an idol procession, that European officers and Company's sepoys have to attend and escort the idol through the streets of Calcutta? Is it necessary? Are their presence required? and by whose orders are they sent to mingle with idolaters? It is a well-known fact that during the Durgá Pujá a greater part of the European police force are stationed at the houses of the principal scenes of idolatrous exhibitions—some as door keepers, and others as guards for the idols and gods! Now all this is useless, uncalled for, degrading, and shameful."

THE FAMILY COMPANION.

CROMWELL'S DEATH-BED.

(From Carlyle's New Work on Cromwell.)

Truly it is a great scene of World-history, this in old Whitehall: Oliver Cromwell drawing nigh to his end. The exit of Oliver Cromwell and of English Puritanism; a great light,—one of our few authentic solar luminaries,—going down amid the clouds of death. Like the setting of a great victorious summer sun, its course now finished. "So dies a hero," says Schiller,—"sight worthy to be worshipped!" He died, this hero Oliver, in resignation to God, as the brave have all done. "We could not be more desirous he should abide," says the pious Maidstone, "than he was content and willing to be gone."

Oliver, we find, spoke much of "the Covenants;" which, indeed, are the grand axis of all, in that Puritan universe of his. Two Covenants; one of Works, with fearful judgment for our short-comings therein; one of grace and unspeakable mercy; gracious engagements, "covenants," which the eternal God has vouchsafed to make with his feeble creature man. Two; and by Christ's death they have become one: there, for Oliver, is the Divine solution of this our mystery of life. "They were two," he was heard ejaculating; "Two, but put into One before the Foundation of the World!" And, again, "It is holy and true! It is holy and true! It is holy and true! Who made it holy and true? The Mediator of the Covenant." And, again, "The Covenant is but One. Faith in the Covenant is my only support. And if I believe not, He abides faithful." When his children and wife stood weeping round him, he said, "Love not this world." I say unto you, it is not good that you should love this world! No. "Children live like Christians. I leave you the Covenant to feed upon!" Yea, my brave one; even so! The Covenant, and eternal soul of Covenants, remains sure to all the faithful—deeper than the Foundations of this world; earlier than they, and more lasting than they!

Look also at the following; dark hues and bright; immortal light-beams struggling amid the black vapours of death. Look; and conceive a great sacred scene; the sacredest this world sees: and think of it, do not speak of it, in these mean days, which have no sacred word. "Is there none that says, Who will deliver me from the peril?" moaned he once. Many hearts are praying, O wearied one! "Man can do nothing," rejoins he; "God can do what he will." Another time, again thinking of the Covenant, "Is there none that will come and praise God, whose mercies endure for ever?"

Here also are ejaculations caught up at intervals, undated, in those final days: "Lord, Thou knowest, if I do desire to live, it is to show forth Thy praise, and declare Thy works!" Once he was heard saying: "It is a fearful thing to fall into the hands of the living God! Thrice over he said this, looking into the eternal kingdoms. But, again, "All the promises of God are in Him; yes, and in Him amen; to the glory of God by us,—by us in Jesus Christ." "The Lord hath filled me with as much assurance of His pardon, and His love, as my soul can hold." "I think I am the poorest wretch that lives: but I love God; or rather am beloved of God." "I am a conqueror, and more than a conqueror, through Christ that strengtheneth me!"

Thursday night the writer of our old Pamphlet was himself on attendance on his Highness, and has preserved a trait or two, with which let us hasten to conclude. To-morrow is September Third, always kept as a thanksgiving day, since the victories of Dunbar and Worcester. Maidstone heard the wearied one, "that very night before the Lord took him to his everlasting rest," thus with oppressed voice speaking: "Truly God is good; indeed He is; He will not!" then his speech failed him, but as I apprehended, it was, "He will not leave me." This saying "God is good," he frequently used all along, and would speak it with much cheerfulness and fervour of spirit in the midst of his pains. Again he said, "I would be willing to live to be farther serviceable to God and His people: but my work is done. Yet God will be with his people."

When the morrow's Sun rose, Oliver was speechless; between three and four in the afternoon, he lay dead. Friday, 3rd September 1658. "The Consternation and astonishment of all people," writes Fanconberg, "are inexpressible; their hearts seem as if sunk within them. My poor wife,—I know not what on earth to do with her. When seemingly quieted, she burst out again into a passion that tears her very heart in pieces." Hush, poor weeping Mary! Here is a Life-battle right nobly done. Seest thou not—

The storm is changed into a calm,
At His command and will;
So that the waves which raged before
Now quiet are and still!
Then are they glad,—because at rest,
And quiet now they be:
So to the haven he them brings,
Which they desired to see.

"Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord;" blessed are the valiant that have lived in the Lord. "Amen, saith the Spirit,"—Amen. "They rest from their labours, and their works do follow them."

"THE AGE OF CHIVALRY IS GONE."—The towers and gates of Rhodes are warlike and strong, but beautiful and aristocratic: you see that they must have been high-bred gentlemen who built them. The edifices appear in almost as perfect a condition as when they were in the occupation of the noble knights of St. John; and they have this advantage over modern fortifications, that they are a thousand times more picturesque. Ancient war condescended to ornament itself, and built fine carved castles and vaulted gates: whereas, to judge from Gibraltar and Malta, nothing can be less romantic than the modern military architecture; which sternly regards the fighting, without in the least heeding the war-paint. Some of the huge artillery, with which the place was defended, still lies in the bastions; and the touch-holes of the guns are preserved by being covered with rusty old corselets, worn by defenders of the fort

three hundred years ago. The Turks, who battered down chivalry, seem to be waiting their turn of destruction now. In walking through Rhodes one is strangely affected by witnessing the signs of this double decay. For instance, in the streets of the knights, you see noble houses, surmounted by noble escutcheons of superb knights, who lived there, and prayed, and quarrelled, and murdered the Turks; and were the most gallant pirates of the inland seas; and made vows of chastity, and robbed and ravished; and professing humility, would admit none but nobility into their order; and died recommending themselves to sweet St. John, and calmly hoping for heaven in consideration of all the heathen they had slain. When this superb fraternity was obliged to yield to courage as great as theirs, faith as sincere, and to robbers even more dexterous and audacious than the noblest knight who ever sang a canticle to the Virgin, these halls were filled with magnificent pashas and agas, who lived here in the intervals of war, and, having conquered its best champions, despised Christendom and chivalry pretty much as an Englishman despises a Frenchman. Now the famous house is let to a shabby merchant, who has his little beggarly shop in the bazaar; to a small officer, who ekes out his wretched pension by swindling, and who gets his pay in bad coin. Mahometanism pays in pewter now, in place of silver and gold. The lords of the world have run to seed. The powerless old sword frightens nobody now—the steel is turned to pewter too somehow, and will no longer shear a Christian head off any shoulders. In the Crusades my wicked sympathies have always been with the Turks. They seem to me the best Christians of the two; more humane, less brutally presumptuous about their own merits, and more generous in esteeming their neighbours. As far as I can get at the authentic story, Saladin is a pearl of refinement compared to the brutal beef-eating Richard—about whom Sir Walter Scott has led all the world astray. When shall we have a real account of those times and heroes—no good-humoured pageant, like those of the Scott romances—but a real authentic story to instruct and frighten people of the present day, and make them thankful that the grocer governs the world now in place of the baron?—*Tittmarsh's Journey from Cornhill to Grand Cairo.*

NAPOLEON AT ST. HELENA.—General Count Montholon, the Emperor's companion in exile, and testamentary executor, has just published a history of Napoleon's captivity at St. Helena. In it are described two projects of escape from the island, never before divulged, in the following terms:—

Several vessels arrived from India and the Cape, and almost all the officers of these vessels obtained permission to be presented at Longwood. It was on this occasion that Captain ———— availed himself of the opportunity to place his services at the disposal of the Emperor, and offered to conduct him wherever he pleased. He said that this feeling was inspired by his strong indignation at the conduct pursued by the English Government; and, above all, at that of Sir Hudson Lowe—an indignation, he added, which was shared by all classes in England, with the exception of a few private friends of the Ministers. The Emperor listened with the kindest interest to this noble and generous offer, but refused to accept it. It was about the same period, that one of the officers of the garrison conceived a plan of escape, the success of which was almost certain. His plan was to reach the shore at a point of the coast opposite to James' Town, which was guarded merely by a post of infantry; small boats alone could approach the shore at this place, but a boat well provided with rowers would have been sufficient to enable the fugitives to reach the vessel appointed to receive them. This point was only an hour's walk distant. But whether the Emperor had at this time relinquished all idea of desiring to escape, or whether he doubted the sincerity of the offers which were made to him, or the possibility of their success, he refused to accept them.

THE QUESTIONER.

BY ROBERT NICOLL.

I ask not for his lineage,
I ask not for his name—
If manliness be in his heart,
He noble birth may claim.
I care not though of world's wealth
But slender be his part,
If "Yes" you answer, when I ask—
Hath he a true man's heart?
I ask not from what land he came,
Nor where his youth was nursed—
If pure the stream, it matters not
The spot from whence it burst.
The palace or the hovel,
Where first his life began,
I seek not of; but answer this—
Is he an honest man?
Nay, blush not now—what matters it
Where first he drew his breath?
A manger was the cradle-bed
Of Him of Nazareth!
Be nought, be any, every thing—
I care not what you be—
If "Yes" you answer when I ask—
Art thou pure, true, and free?

GLEANINGS.

There are no oaths in the Choctaw tongue, and when an Indian swears he can only employ English expressions of profanity.

Prefer solid sense to wit; never study to be diverting, without being useful; let no jest intrude upon good manners, nor say anything that may offend modesty.

RATHER SIGNIFICANT.—A new Militia Company has been organised in New York, called the Oregon Guards!

The magistrates of Tenbury, Worcestershire, decided the other day that Wesleyan ministers going to or returning from their usual place of worship on the Sunday, are exempt from toll.

The editor of the *Mechanics' Magazine* gives the following recipe for producing a tracing paper "that leaves nothing to be desired." Mix six parts (by weight) of spirits of turpentine, one of rosin, and one of boiled nut oil, and lay on with a brush or sponge.

The Queen's speech was telegraphed to Southampton in the space of one hour and a half.

The *Wills Independent* states that the Protectionists are resorting to force, fraud, threats, and trickery, in order to obtain signatures to their petitions in favour of the bread tax.

The *Sun* vouches for the fact, that Mr. Wodehouse, M.P., who attended the Norwich free-trade meeting, afterwards said to a friend, "Tell Richard Cobden from me, that he is the honestest man in the House of Commons, if not the only one."

THE DAISY.—The word *daisy* is a thousand times pronounced without adverting to the beauty of its etymology—"THE EYE OF DAY."—*T. Campbell.*

STRIFE.—The Hottentots, even, run to the suppression or strife, when it has invaded a family, the same as we do to extinguish a fire; and allow themselves no repose till every matter in dispute is adjusted.—*Major.*

PROMOTION FOR BROUGHAM.—On the night of the address Brougham made a speech in the Lords, so entirely foolish and unreasonable, that it is said he is to be made a Duke.—*Punch.*

A correspondent of the *John o'Groat Journal* says, that such is the irregularity of the Orkney mails, that probably the recent resignation of Ministers reached New York earlier than Kirkwall.

When Professor Lyell got on board a steamer on the James river, Virginia, two black mariners took charge of his luggage, who called themselves Lord Wellington and Julius Caesar!

On Wednesday last we printed no fewer than fifty-four thousand copies; and all parts of the kingdom were supplied in little more time than it would have required to supply London only some thirty or forty years ago.—*Times.*

Some barrels of fresh pork have arrived at Liverpool from America; it is preserved fresh and wholesome by filling up each barrel with melted lard.—*Liverpool Times.*

Complaisance pleases all, prejudices none, adorns wit, renders humour agreeable, augments friendship, redoubles love, and, complying with justice and generosity, becomes the secret charm of the society of all mankind.

A gentleman of Washington (says the *Jamaica Times*) has recently perfected a steam apparatus, by which that long-sought-for desideratum, of manufacturing muscovado sugar entirely divested of all impure or deleterious matter, has been at length successfully and effectually attained.

INDIAN CORN.—There are off the port of Cork 30,000 quarters of Indian corn, which are understood to form a portion of 100,000 quarters, which have been ordered by the British Government for the relief of the Irish people.

"Would you like me to give you a sovereign?" asked a little boy of a gentleman he met in the street. "To be sure I would," was the reply. "Very well, then," said the boy, "do unto others as you would others should do unto you."

The *Medical Times* mentions a case of hanging, in which Dr. Noyce restored the patient by affusion of cold water after respiration had ceased, the heart's actions continuing, though feebly. Respiration was completely restored, and venesection produced consciousness.

Sir Robert Peel may still claim the palm as the great egotist of the day, having in his speech of Tuesday last used the word "I" no fewer than 449 times. The other variations of that pronoun were in less favour than usual, "my" having been employed only 26 times, "me" 16 times, "myself" twice, and "mine" not at all.—*Liverpool Mercury.*

SCRAWLERS.—Of all scrawlers those are the most annoying who affect bad writing as fashionable, and deem a scrawl one of the indications of a gentleman. Of all silly distinctions none can be more childish than this, or argue less for the sense of those who affect it. To wear one's coat inside out would be a distinction, certainly, but such a distinction as any one of the least sense or sanity would avoid. Whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing well; and to write badly and illegibly is surely indicative of pitiable incompetence, or blameable carelessness, or worse than either, a despicable affectation.

POWERFUL POLITICAL PREJUDICE AGAINST POTATO-PEELS.—A Conservative, of the very first water, in Ipswich, has given the strictest orders to his cook not to send the potatoes on to the table in future with the peels on, although he prefers them in that state as far as his palate is concerned; yet the sight of potato-peels was so inseparably associated with the name of Sir R. Peel, that he could not look upon them without thinking of the agriculturists, who would all be ruined by the free-trade principles advocated by the Premier.—*Ipswich Express.*

THE BANKRUPTCY LAWS.—A commission (of which Mr. B. Hawes is chairman) is now engaged in a revision of the laws relating to bankruptcy and insolvency. They are expected to complete their report by the end of this month, and shortly afterwards propose to call a public meeting of merchants and traders, at which its recommendations are to be discussed. The report will subsequently be laid before Parliament—most probably in the course of the present session.

DREADFUL SHIPWRECKS.—The losses announced during the last week have been truly appalling, several American packet ships being among the number wrecked in crossing the Atlantic, with the loss of all hands. Amongst them we may mention the *Montreal*, 345 tons, all hands lost; the *Saxon*, 367 tons, twenty hands lost; the *Laurel*, by the ice, crew saved; and the city of Shiras, lost in the Mindora sea, with forty persons on board.

BIRTH.

Jan. 27, at Victoria-place, Spring-hill, Birmingham, the wife of Mr. THOMAS SHORT, jun., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Jan. 24, at the Baptist chapel, Bishop's Stortford, by the pastor, Mr. B. Hodgkins, Mr. NASH, carpenter, to Miss TURNER, both of Bishop's Stortford.

Jan. 26, at the Independent chapel, Grantham, by Mr. J. Barlett, minister, Mr. DAVID TINS, tailor, to Miss DOROTHY BECKETT, both of Grantham.

Jan. 28, at Ware, by Mr. G. Pearce, Mr. HENRY TRIGO, of Thersfield, Herts, minister, to Mrs. SUSANNAH PAXTON, of St. Neots, Hunts, youngest daughter of Mr. Thomas Edkins, of Stanstead, Herts.

Jan. 29, at the Independent chapel, Dudley, by Mr. John Raven, Mr. MATTHEW ROBINSON, confectioner, to Miss LEA, both of Dudley.

DEATHS.

Nov. 2, crowned while bathing in the Olifant river, Africa, SAMUEL, third son of Stephen QLDING, Esq., of Dalston.

Jan. 15, in the hospital of Hugh Seely, at Bruton, MARY BISS, who was within a few days of completing her 108th year. Up to the period of her decease she retained her faculties, and, until very recently, attended the episcopal chapel attached to the above establishment.

Jan. 21, at Staindrop, in the 70th year of his age, Mr. W. L.

PRATTMAN, for nearly forty years minister of the Independent chapel at Barnard Castle, labouring without fee or reward, save that of an approving conscience and the desire to win souls for his Divine Master.

Jan. 25, Mr. W. GILES, of Ashton-under-Lyne, in the 54th year of his ministry, and the 75th of his age.

Jan. 26, in his 53rd year, JAMES MATHESON, D.D., Corresponding Secretary of the Home Missionary Society.

Lately, at Stow-hill, Newport, Monmouthshire, Mr. WALTER PHILLIPS, aged 100 years, and in the full possession of all his faculties.

Jan. 30, at Kidderminster, Mrs. MARY WALKER, aged 81.

Jan. 31, at his residence, in Regent-street, London, Mr. ALEXANDER SAUNDERS, in the 42nd year of his age.

Feb. 1, much respected, and in the faith and hope of the Gospel, Mr. WHITE, tailor, of Dorville's-row, Hammersmith.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Friday, January 30.

DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCY.

BLANCH, Green-street, Bethnal-green, leather-cutter.

BANKRUPTS.

ABLETT, FREDERICK JOHN and WILLIAM HENRY, High Holborn, drapers, Feb. 10, March 6: solicitor, Mr. Hensman, Basing-lane.

BROWN, JOHN, Liverpool, joiner, Feb. 13, March 6: solicitors, Mr. Nethersole, New Inn; Messrs. Owen and Co., Liverpool.

CURTIS, WILLIAM, Croydon, builder, Feb. 10, March 17: solicitors, Messrs. Phillips and Son, Laurence Pountney-lane.

ELLIS, THOMAS, Great St. Helen's, wine-merchant, Feb. 10, March 13: solicitor, Mr. Starling, Sackville-street, Piccadilly.

FORDYCE, WILLIAM, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, bookseller, Feb. 5, March 24: solicitors, Mr. Plumtree, Temple; and Mr. Cram, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

JAMES, JOHN PETER, Truro, draper, Feb. 10, March 11: solicitors, Messrs. Soles and Turner, Aldermanbury; Mr. Stogdon, Exeter.

NAIL, JOSEPH, John-street, Tottenham-court-road, builder, Feb. 11, March 11: solicitor, Mr. Thrupp, Broad-street.

OAKLEY, ALFRED, Southampton, seedsman, Feb. 10, [March 17: solicitors, Hill and Matthews, Bury-court, St. Mary Axe.

PENNEY, ROBERT, junior, Stonehouse, Devonshire, grocer, Feb. 10, March 11: solicitors, Messrs. Pontifex and Co., St. Andrew's-court, Holborn; Mr. Lavers, junior, Plymouth; and Mr. Drake, Exeter.

PILLING, SYDNEY, and WATSON, ROBERT GREEN, Gateshead, wine-merchants, Feb. 13, March 17: solicitors, Messrs. Chisholme and Co., Lincoln's Inn-fields; Mr. Harle, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

SHIFTON, AARON, Pitchcombe, Gloucestershire, clothier, Feb. 9, March 15: solicitor, Mr. Paris, Stroud.

THOMPSON, BENJAMIN, Aldeburgh, Suffolk, innkeeper, Feb. 7, March 13: solicitors, Messrs. Wright and Co., Golden-square; Mr. Palmer, Norwich.

WATSON, GEORGE, Gateshead, bookseller, Feb. 5, March 24: solicitors, Mr. Plumtree, Temple; Mr. Cram, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

DIVIDENDS.

Limes, Richmond, Surrey, butcher; first div. of 1s. 8d., any Saturday; Mr. Green, Aldermanbury—Burling, Haverhill, Suffolk, scrivener; first div. of 2s. Jan. 27; Mr. Belcher, King's Arms-yard—Tinson, Farrington, Berkshire, innkeeper; first div. of 3s. Jan. 27; Mr. Belcher, King's Arms-yard—May, Aldgate, draper; first and final div. of 8s. any Saturday; Mr. Green, Aldermanbury—Betts, Cardiff, grocer; final div. of 1s. 7d. in addition to 6s. already declared, Feb. 2, or any subsequent Monday; Mr. Miller, Bristol—Lewis, Bristol, mercer; second div. of 1d. Feb. 2, or any subsequent Monday; Mr. Acraman, Bristol.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

BADENOCH, JAMES, junior, Aberdeen, merchant, Feb. 4, March 4.

BASS, F. and H., Glasgow, general merchants, Feb. 3 and 24.

MORRISON, JOHN, Perth, painter, Feb. 3 and 24.

Tuesday, Feb. 3.

The following building is certified as a place duly registered for solemnising marriages, pursuant to an act of 6 and 7 William IV., cap. 85:—

The Baptist chapel, Chipping Sodbury, Gloucestershire.

BANKRUPTS.

ARCHER, SAMUEL, Rochdale, woollen manufacturer, Feb. 18, March 11: solicitors, Messrs. Norris and Co., 19, Bartlett's-buildings, Holborn; and Mr. W. Heaton, Rochdale.

BURKE, JOSEPH, formerly of Lisburn, Ireland, but now of 37, Myddleton-square, linen factor, Feb. 10, March 17: solicitors, Mr. T. Dodge, Liverpool; and Messrs. Bridger and Blake, 68, London-wall.

BUDGETT, JOHN SEASON BURGESS, King-street, Camden-town, bookseller, Feb. 12, March 17: solicitors, Messrs. Armstrong and Jones, Red Lion-square.

EVANS, JOHN, Liverpool, dealer in guano, Feb. 17, March 13: solicitors, Mr. Walker, Farnival's-inn, London, and Mr. James Bradley, Liverpool.

HARVEY, RICHARD, Chasewater, Cornwall, grocer, Feb. 18, March 18: solicitors, Mr. Stogdon, Exeter; and Messrs. Kiddell and Co., Lime-street, London.

MASSEY, JOHN, Manchester, grocer, Feb. 13, March 6: solicitors, Messrs. Bower and Son, 46, Chancery-lane, London; and Messrs. Barratt and Janion, Manchester.

NAIL, JOSEPH HENRY, 7, John-street, Tottenham-court-road, builder, Feb. 11, March 11: solicitor, Mr. John Thrupp, Winchester-buildings, Broad-street.

PAYNE, GEORGE PATMORE, Liverpool, dealer in optical instruments, Feb. 17, March 13: solicitors, Messrs. Chester and Co., Staple-inn, London, and Mr. H. Hine, Liverpool.

STUTTARD, JAMES, Manchester, cotton-spinner, Feb. 16, March 10: solicitors, Messrs. Gregory and Co., Bedford-row, London, and Messrs. Hampson and Son, Manchester.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.

GARDNER and Co., Glasgow, bricklayers, Feb. 9 and March 2.

DIVIDENDS.

Feb. 9, Samuel Rhodes, Bradford, Yorkshire, worsted spinner—Feb. 9, James Wood, now or late of Saddleworth, Yorkshire, merchant—Feb. 9, William Chaloner, Lincoln, tailor—Feb. 17, John Rawthorne, Manchester, drysalter—Feb. 17, John Whitlow, Manchester, laceman.

BRITISH FUNDS.

	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.
3 percent. Consols...	94½	94½	94½	94½	94½	94½
Ottos for Account...	94½	95	95	95	95	95
3 percent. Reduced...	95½	95½	95½	95½	95½	95½
New 3½ percent...	97	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
Long Annuities...	104	104	104	104	104	104
Bank Stock...	206	206	206	206	206	207
India Stock...	—	—	257	257	—	257
Exchequer Bills...	22pm	28pm	28pm	27pm	26pm	29pm
India Bonds...	25	32	30	28	—	30

FOREIGN FUNDS.

Belgian...	97½	Mexican...	30½
Brazilian...	89	Peruvian...	39
Buenos Ayres...	41	Portuguese 5 per cents...	27½
Columbian...	16½	Ditto converted...	60½
Danish...	89½	Russian...	112½
Dutch 2½ per cents...	59	Spanish Active...	28½
Ditto 4 per cents...	95	Ditto Passive...	61
French 3 per cents...	83½	Ditto Deferred...	16½

RAILWAY SHARES.

Birmingham & Gloucester...	130	London & Croydon Trunk...	22½
Blackwall...	81	London and Greenwich...	10½
Bristol and Exeter...	84	Ditto New...	—
Eastern Counties...	22½	Manchester and Leeds...	136
Edinburgh and Glasgow...	75	Midland Counties...	148
Grand Junction...	—	Ditto New Shares...	29
Great North of England...	216	Manchester and Birming...	77½
Great Western...	166	Midland and Derby...	133
Ditto Half...	92	Norwich and Brandon...	25½
Ditto Fifth...	37	South Eastern and Dover...	39½
London and Birmingham...	225	South Western...	73
London & Birm. 4 Shares...	27½	Trent Valley...	20½
London and Brighton...	68½	York and North Midland...	100

MARKETS.

MARK LANE, MONDAY, FEB. 2.

The supply of English wheat this morning, by land-carriage samples, was moderate; good dry qualities command an advance of 1s. to 2s. per qr., but we cannot note any improvement in damp or out-of-condition samples. Free foreign sells freely at late prices. Bonded is inquired after by consumers; but we did not hear of any sales worth noticing. Barley is 1s. per qr. cheaper. Beans and grey peas are a dull sale; white rather more in demand. The oat trade is heavy; and having a fair arrival of English, with a few Irish, the former have declined 6d. per qr.

Wheat, Red.....	49 to 58	Malt, Ordinary.....	47 to 50
Fine.....	51 to 62	Pale.....	52 to 60
White.....	54 to 63	Rye.....	34 to 40
Fine.....	60 to 65	Peas, Hog.....	35 to 36
Flour, per sack.....	30 to 36	Maple.....	30 to 36
Barley.....	24 to 31	Boilers.....	44 to 45
Malting.....	33 to 35	Beans, Ticks.....	34 to 39
Beans, Pigeon.....	42 to 48	Wheat.....	16s. 0d.
Harrow.....	33 to 40	Barley.....	6 to 0
Oats, Feed.....	21 to 23	Oats.....	6 to 0
Fine.....	23 to 24	Rye.....	8 to 6
Poland.....	22 to 26	Beans.....	5 to 0
Potato.....	24 to 28	Peas.....	3 to 6

WEEKLY AVERAGE FOR JAN. 30.	AGGREGATE AVERAGE OF THE SIX WEEKS.
Wheat..... 55s. 7d.	Wheat..... 56s. 1d.
Barley..... 31 8	Barley..... 32 1
Oats..... 21 10	Oats..... 22 5
Rye..... 37 9	Rye..... 34 6
Beans..... 36 1	Beans..... 37 6
Peas..... 36 8	Peas..... 39 4

SEEDS, MONDAY, FEB. 2.

It being uncertain when the contemplated reduction of the duty on cloverseed and other seed will take place, the trade is almost entirely limited to sales in hand; 1s. to 2s. more were obtainable on red cloverseed in bond, but there was no improvement in white or trefol. In other sorts of seeds there was scarcely anything doing, and quotations underwent no change requiring notice.

POTATOES, SOUTHWARK, WATERSIDE, FEB. 2.

The supply to this market since this day se'nnight has been very liberal from the northern districts, but in consequence of the long passages and the prevailing disease, many cargoes were considerably damaged; but the trade being bare, some of the best samples went off pretty freely, but inferior samples of every description were a complete drug. Prices ranged as follows:—York Reds, from 80s. to 130s.; do. Regents, from 80s. to 110s.; a few very superior samples realised 120s., but inferior samples of Regents were nearly unsaleable, excepting at low prices.

HOPS, BOROUGH, MONDAY, FEB. 2.

The market has been steady, and there is tolerable confidence evinced in the maintenance of present prices.

PROVISIONS, LONDON, MONDAY, FEB. 2.

The proposed alterations in the duties on provisions have checked business, and the dealers will now only purchase to supply their actual wants for immediate consumption. In the butter market but a moderate business transacted during the past week; prices are nominally without alteration, but the turn is in favour of the buyer. The supply of bacon being still small, the quantity that arrived by the steamers met buyers at our late rates, but the vessels being now daily expected with good supplies, prices are barely supported. Lard in steady demand.

BUTCHER'S MEAT, SMITHFIELD, MONDAY, FEB. 2.

The attendance of buyers being large, the beef trade was active at an advance in the prices obtained on this day se'nnight, of from 2d. to 4d. per 8lbs., the prime Scots readily producing 4s. 6d. per 8lbs. The numbers of sheep were unusually small, or about nineteen thousand less than were exhibited at the corresponding market-day last year. The mutton trade was consequently brisk at a further improvement in the quotations of from 2d. to 4d. per 8lbs. Lambs sold freely at 7s. per 8lbs., for the best qualities. Calves were in short supply and ready inquiry at very full prices. In pigs a full average amount of business was doing at low rates.

Beef.....	2s. 10d. to 4s. 6d.	Veal.....	8d. to 5s. 8d.
Mutton.....	4 0 to 5 6	Pork.....	3 10 to 5 2

Beasts.....	Sheep.....	Calves.....	Pigs.....
Friday..... 484	1,940	125	320
Monday..... 2,450	16,030	61	310

Inferior Beef 2s. 6d. to 2s. 8d.	Inf. Mutton 3s. 8d. to 4s. 0d.
Middling do 2 10 to 3 0	Mid. ditto 4 2 to 4 6
Prime large 3 2 to 3 4	Prime ditto 4 8 to 4 10
Prime small 3 4 to 3 6	Veal 4 8 to 5 8
Large Pork 3 8 to 4 6	Small Pork 4 8 to 5 3

WOOL.

The wool market is quiet. The imports into London during the past week were 1,049 bales; of which 593 were from Turkey, 315 from Port Phillip, 47 from Germany, 60 from Africa, and 34 from the Cape of Good Hope. Leeds, Jan. 30.—We have not any variation to report in this branch of trade this week. Prices are stationary.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 30.—The market, for most descriptions, remains in the same state as last week; the good demand which we have had from the trade, however, has been so freely met by holders of American, that in the last two days some little irregularity has been observed in prices, and we close the week at rather easier rates than on Friday last. In Brazil and Egyptians there is not much variation to notice; both are in good demand, and are freely offered at full rates. Surats are in fair request, and steady in price.

HAY, SMITHFIELD, Jan. 21.—At per load of 36 trusses.	Oat Straw.....	30s. to 32s.
Meadow..... 68s. to 88s.	Wheat Straw.....	32 to 34
Clover Hay..... 88	.. 112	

COAL EXCHANGE, JAN. 23.

Stewart's, 18s. 6d.; Hetton's, 18s. 6d.; Braddyll's Hetton's, 18s. 6d. Ships arrived this week, 264.

GROCERIES, TUESDAY, FEB. 3rd, 1846.

TEA.—The deliveries amount to 370,000lbs. The market is quiet, and nothing doing. Public sales are advertised for Thursday next: 34,000 packages are declared.

COFFEE.—250 bales Mocha, in auction, sold at lower rates: middling yellowish, 52s. 6d. to 53s., low middling, 54s. per cwt. good yellow long berry, 62s. to 67s. per cwt. Several parcels of Ceylon offered in auction were chiefly bought in. The damaged were sold at lower rates.

SUGAR.—100 hhds. Barbadoes in auction fetched full market prices:—Middling to fine yellow, 51s. to 53s., and low, 49s. 6d. to 50s. 6d. per cwt. The trade bought 750 hhds. and tierces. There was not much done in refined goods. Standard lumps selling at 63s. 6d. to 64s., and brown grocery lumps at 62s. to 62s. 6d. per cwt. 800 bags Mauritius in auction fetched full prices:—Middling to good yellow, 49s. 6d. to 53s. 6d., low, 49s. to 49s. 6d. 8,000 bags Bengal in auction were nearly all sold; the inferior qualities were rather lower.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ARCHBISHOP WHATELY AND THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.

THE UNIVERSE OF TUESDAY, February 3, contains, with the usual variety of matter, an important Correspondence of the Archbishop of Dublin, relative to the above Movement, in which the views of this eminent individual are distinctly expressed. Also an Editorial Article on the same subject. A Copy will be sent by Post to any person transmitting his address and six postage stamps.

NEW MUSIC FOR PIANOFORTE. THE NEW DANCE MUSIC FOR CHRISTMAS.

THE PIANISTA, No. 63, contains "The Royal Navy" and Welsh Quadrilles, now playing at the Promenade Concerts. The two Sets 1s., charged by Jullien 7s.—No. 62 contains the "Elfin" Waltz, and two new songs, for 1s.—No. 61, Music in "Marble Maiden," 1s.—No. 60, the Mazurka, Polka, and Quadrille in "The Devil to Pay" (Diable à Quatre), now playing at Drury Lane, and all the Theatres, 1s.—No. 59 contains the whole Opera of "Sonnambula," 2s.—No. 57, ditto "Fra Diavolo," 2s.—Or the Nos. from 57 to 62, in splendid binding, as a Christmas or New Year's Present, for 10s., sent carriage free to any part of the Kingdom for a Post Office order for 12s., in favour of the Editor, 67, Paternoster-row.

TO FLUTE PLAYERS.

THE FLUTONICON, for December No. 1845, price 6d., contains the Music in "Le Diable à Quatre." No. 143 contains the Opera of "Sonnambula;" No. 142, "Fra Diavolo;" No. 97, "Norma." All the numbers contain the gems of an Opera, or equivalent, for 6d. To the Flute player, as recreations after more difficult studies, the Flutonicon is invaluable. The whole numbers in Twelve Vols., for Four Guineas, elegantly bound, or in 145 numbers, at 5d. each.

MELODIES FOR ALL INSTRUMENTS.

THE MUSICAL BEE is well known in the Musical World as the cheapest and best work issued in London. Every number contains fourteen to twenty melodies for 2d. Numbers 1 to 42 are published. As a specimen, take No. 41, which contains the popular song of "Love Not," "Minnet d'Exaudet," the whole five of Musard's Puritani Quadrilles—Song with words "Dance, Boatman, Dance," and upwards of eight other melodies. The whole for 2d. Complete Sets or Single Numbers may be had at the Pianista, Flutonicon, and Musical Bee Office, 67, Paternoster-row (one door from Cheap-side).

THE PIQUA PLANT.—EXTRAORDINARY ECONOMY TO TEA-DRINKERS.

The Piqua Plant is, indeed, an article which claims pre-eminence as a boon for the poor, a delicacy to the rich, a blessing to invalids, and an advantage to the public to the highest degree—unto all and every one. In calling public attention to the Piqua Plant, the proprietor wishes it to be tested solely by its own merits, being assured an unprejudiced trial will establish its worth better than the most laboured eulogy. It is most pleasant and invigorating, and is recommended to the debilitated for its invaluable qualities, to advanced age for its strengthening properties, and to the public generally for its moderate price and intrinsic excellence.

The Test: The proof of the efficacy and healthful effect of the plant in preference to tea or coffee. Let a nervous or dyspeptic patient use two or three cups of strong tea upon retiring to rest, and the effect will be the nightmare, disturbed sleep, and other violent symptoms of indigestion, &c.—The Proof: Let the most debilitated, dyspeptic, asthmatic, consumptive, and nervous patients, use two, three, or more cups of a very strong infusion of the Piqua Plant, and in the morning they will awake refreshed with their repose. It is highly recommended by physicians to invalids and children as a most invigorating and pleasant beverage.

The following are reasons why the Piqua Plant is superior to tea, viz.:—1st. Because it is beneficial to health; 2nd. It does not injure the nerves; 3rd. Children may use it with advantage; 4th. It does not prevent sleep; 5th. A quarter of a pound will go as far as three quarters of the best gunpowder tea; 6th. It is strengthening and nutritious; 7th. It is recommended by physicians, and tea is disapproved of by them. It greatly improves the voice; it is recommended to singers and public speakers.

TESTIMONIALS.

To Mr Wm. Evans. Sir,—The beverage under the name of Piqua Plant I have drank for some time. It was first recommended to my notice as a salutary beverage by a friend who is a great dyspeptic, and I have since recommended it to several patients suffering from chronic affections of the digestive organs, heart, and lungs, with manifest advantage. JOHN BRYANT, M.D.

To Mr Wm. Evans. Sir,—At a social party, convened expressly for the purpose of testing the Piqua Plant in this town (Belfast), we, whose signatures are attached to this document, consider it a duty incumbent upon us to bear our most ardent testimony to its salutary, convalescent, and exhilarating qualities.—Dr. Carson, Dr. Read, John M'Blair, surgeon, Archy Carson, Dr. Gordon, Dr. Davison, John Ellison, Methodist preacher, John Johnson, and N. P. Neile, Lake-View House, near Carsons, Ireland, agent for the Piqua Plant. I would just say, in conclusion, that your plant has exceeded my most sanguine expectations. I am fully sensible that I can obtain a great consumption for it in this locality, as the last I got (viz. 14lbs.) was sold in two days. Many are coming now it is all gone. Finally, it is the opinion of those who give it a fair trial that it is much superior to tea, on account of its medicinal, invigorating, and exhilarating qualities. N. P. NEILE.

To Mr Wm. Evans. Sir,—After giving your plant a fair trial, I with pleasure offer my most favourable testimony as to its beneficial effects on the system generally. It forms an agreeable beverage, and I strongly recommend its use to persons labouring under nervous depression or derangement of the digestive organs. J. RENNIE, M.R.C.S., &c.

To Mr Wm. Evans. Sir,—I have great pleasure, and indeed I consider it an imperative duty, in justice to you, and for the benefit of others, to bear testimony to the excellent qualities of the Piqua Plant. It has wholly removed a constant painful nervous debility, with which I was affected, which produced restless nights, and, constantly, overpowering languor during the day. Since the use of the infusion, the disease has entirely disappeared. I sleep soundly for six, seven, and eight hours together, and am better in health than I have been for many years; and others to whom I have recommended it have experienced the same results. You are at liberty to use this testimonial, which I am ready to confirm in person whenever you may think proper. G. TAHOUDIN.

Numerous testimonials, from physicians and others of undoubted authority, may be seen at Evans's Depot. The plant is patronised by many of the first families in the land. The economy derived from the use of the Piqua Plant, compared with Tea, is as follows:—Suppose a family using 1lb. of tea per week, worth 4s. 6d. per lb., substitutes the Piqua Plant at 3s. 6d. per lb., which requires but one-third the quantity to make the infusion of equal strength, the saving would be, per week, 2s. 10d., and the cost to the family 1s. 2d., instead of 4s., for one-third of a pound of the plant will go as far as 1lb. of tea. In quarter-pound tins, the package. None is genuine unless each package bears the signature of William Evans. One agent wanted in each town and village where there is none. Any respectable trade approved of. No license required.

Direct letters to Mr. Evans's warehouse, 18, Stafford-street, Peckham. London: Mr. Johnson, Cornhill; Shead and Co., 144, Cheap-side; Mr. Cutter, Strand, next door to Savoy-street.

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Table Spoons and Forks, full size, per dozen.....	Fiddle Threaded King's Pattern. Pattern. Pattern.
Dessert ditto and ditto, ditto.....	13s. 28s. 30s.
Tea ditto and ditto, ditto.....	10s. 21s. 25s.
Gravy ditto.....	5s. 11s. 12s.
	3s. 6s. 7s.

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Dessert Forks.....	18s. 32s. 38s.
Dessert Spoons.....	30s. 45s. 55s.
Table Forks.....	30s. 52s. 62s.
Table Spoons.....	40s. 68s. 75s.
	40s. 72s. 80s.

Tea and Coffee Sets, Waiters, Candlesticks, &c., at proportionate prices. All kinds of re-plating done by the patent process. Detailed catalogues, with engravings, as well as of every ironmongery article, sent (per post) free.

RIPPON and BURTON'S Stock of General Furnishing Ironmongery is literally the largest in the world. They regret they cannot employ any language which will convey an adequate impression of its variety and extent; they therefore invite purchasers to call and inspect it.—Rippin and Burton, 39, Oxford-street (corner of Newman-street). Established in Wells-street, 1820.

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KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.—A Remedy for all disorders of the Pulmonary Organs.—In Difficulty of Breathing—in Redundancy of Phlegm—in Incipient Consumption (of which Cough is the most positive indication) they are of unerring efficacy. In Asthma and in Winter Cough they have been seldom known to fail.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES are free from every deleterious ingredient; they may, therefore, be taken at all times, by the most delicate female and by the youngest child; while the Public Speaker and the Professional Singer will find them invaluable in allaying the hoarseness and irritation incidental to vocal exertion, and, consequently, a powerful auxiliary in the production of melodious enunciation.

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RECENT TESTIMONIALS.

LONDON, 68, Cheapside, Dec. 3, 1845. DEAR SIR—Having, for some years past, as the winter approached, been subject to a severe cough, my attention was lately called to your Cough Lozenges, and, after taking two small boxes in the course of the last three weeks, I have no hesitation in saying that, in my opinion, they are the best remedy, and have given me more ease than anything I have ever met with. I am, dear sir, yours truly, (Signed) WILLIAM WHITE.

To Mr T. Keating, 79, St. Paul's-churchyard. The following Testimonial of a Cure of Cough of twenty years' standing, and recovery of strength, will be read with much interest:—

SIR—I beg to inform you that, for the last twenty years, I have suffered severely from a cough, and have been under medical treatment with but little relief, and have not for many years been able to walk more than half a mile a day. After taking three boxes of your lozenges my cough entirely left me, and I have this day walked to Ross, a distance of four miles. For this almost renewal of life I am solely indebted to your lozenges. You are at liberty to make what use you please of this letter, and I shall be happy to answer any inquiries respecting my cure. I remain, sir, your obedient and obliged servant, (Signed) MARY COOKE.

Pencrais, July 16, 1845. Extract of a Letter, dated St. John's, Newfoundland:—To Mr. Thomas Keating, St. Paul's-churchyard, London. October 18, 1845.

SIR—From an advertisement in the *Christian Witness*, I was induced to get a supply of your Cough Lozenges, which I did not receive till some time last month, and they have taken so readily, that I have only a few tins remaining. Several of my customers have expressed their satisfaction with them; and my mother, who has an asthmatic cough, and grandmother (over eighty), a chronic cough of many years' standing, were both sensibly relieved the first night after taking them. I now required an additional supply a little larger than the first. You will please to send me, by the earliest opportunity, six dozen boxes, and two dozen tins, for which I will remit you by Mr. Campbell, who leaves here in December. I remain, sir, your obedient servant, SAMUEL KNIGHT.

These Lozenges contain neither Opium, nor any preparation of that drug.

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The objects of this Society (which has been some time in preparation) are—

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2. To enable persons to acquire dwelling-houses, or other freehold, copyhold, or leasehold property, either for occupation or as an investment.
3. To afford the means for the profitable employment of capital.

The amount to be advanced to Shareholders on each share is fixed according to a table which has been examined and approved by the Actuary of the Legal and General Life Assurance Society, so that there will be no competition for advances on shares, nor will any redemption fee be charged, it being intended to give every possible advantage to the borrower, consistently with a fair remuneration to the shareholders who simply desire to invest their capital.

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Prospectuses, with full particulars, may be obtained on application (if by letter, post paid), to Mr. William Lovely, Secretary, 12, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street, or to either of the above Directors or Officers.

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No Redemption Fees.

Monthly Subscriptions payable at Radley's Hotel, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, on the Third Wednesday in each Month, from Six to Eight o'clock in the Evening. The First Monthly Subscription will be payable on Wednesday the 18th February, 1846, when a Sale of Shares will take place. Persons entering the Society previous to that time will be eligible to bid for an advance of money.

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The objects of the present Society are the following:—

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- II. To afford assistance to congregations wishing to erect chapels or school-rooms, and to enable parties to extinguish chapel debts, and prevent the possibility of foreclosure in cases where buildings are mortgaged.
- III. To give to monthly depositors a higher rate of interest than is yielded by the ordinary modes of investment.
- IV. To give to persons advancing money by way of loan to this Society interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.
- V. To advance money to shareholders upon freehold or leasehold property, and upon reversions or other kinds of real security, subject to the approval of the Directors; and to enable mortgagors to redeem their mortgages.

Applications for Shares may be made, in the undermentioned form, to Mr. Hull Terrell, 30, Basinghall-street; Mr. Joseph Bagster, 3, Sise-lane, Bucklersbury; and of Mr. William Lawley, 6, Red Lion-street, Borough; from whom all Prospectuses may be obtained.

Prospectuses may also be obtained at Radley's Hotel, Bridge-street; and of John Morris, Esq., 58, Fenchurch-street, or 4, Trinity-terrace, Poplar.

All Post-office orders must be made payable at the Office, St. Martin's-le-Grand.

For the further accommodation of applicants for shares, the Secretary or Manager will attend at Radley's Hotel, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, on Tuesday and Friday in each week, from six to nine o'clock, to allot Shares, and answer inquiries. Letters for the Secretary or Manager may also be addressed, post-paid, to Radley's Hotel.

To the Directors of the London and Provincial Building and Investment Society.

I request you will enrol me a Member of The London and Provincial Building and Investment Society for Shares, and I enclose £ s. d., being the Entrance-Fee of 2s. 6d., and the first Monthly Subscription of 12s. upon each of such Shares.

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Profession or Trade
Residence
Date

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Open to Children of both sexes, of all denominations, and from every part of the kingdom.

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The Orphan Working School was instituted in 1758, at Hoxton, for the reception of twenty orphan and destitute boys. The efforts of a few benevolent individuals shortly afterwards enabled the Committee to admit twenty girls also. A gradual increase took place in the number admitted, until, in 1773, it was found necessary to build, and the City-road premises were erected for 70 (it now contains 120) children, and the applications for admission are more numerous than ever. Since the commencement of the charity, 1,220 have been received; most of them, after receiving a religious, useful, and suitable education, have been placed in situations, whence, by their industry and good conduct, they have been enabled to obtain a comfortable livelihood, some have risen to influential stations in society, and many are now governors of the charity. The average annual admissions for the last three years have been 27, who have been received from different, some from very distant, parts of the country. Children from sixteen counties are now in the school.

As the present building would not admit of enlargement without depriving the children of the means of healthful recreation, and the altered and confined situation of the school would render that measure on many occasions undesirable, the governors, after mature consideration, determined upon the erection of a new building, capable of receiving double the present number of children. For this purpose they purchased an eligible piece of land at Haverstock-hill, Hampstead-road, and now solicit donations for the special object of meeting the necessary expenses.

The building was commenced in July last, and is now completely roofed in. It is expected to be ready for occupation in the autumn of the present year. The sum yet to be raised is about £9,000, and the committee look to the governors of the charity, and the friends of the orphan generally, for their kind and efficient support, as upon the amount collected will depend the number of children to be admitted when the building is complete. This is not a local charity; it is, therefore, hoped that the friends of the destitute and orphan poor in every part of the country will respond to this appeal.

Ministers of the Gospel may render great assistance by preaching in behalf of the charity. If the collection amounts to ten guineas and upwards, votes are given to the congregation for twenty-one years, and the minister is constituted a life governor. Eight orphans of ministers are now in the school.

Ladies may do great service as collectors. Books and cards are provided for this purpose, which may be had of the Secretary. A collector of five guineas is made a subscriber for life; of ten guineas, a governor for life. All may do something. To the Christian portion of the public, above all, is the appeal made. "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me."

On behalf of the Committee,

City-road, Feb. 2, 1846. JOSEPH SOUL, Sec.

The Corporation of London	£300 0 0
George Byng, Esq., M.P.	105 0 0
Henry Waymouth, Esq. (the President)	100 0 0
John R. Mills, Esq. (the Treasurer)	100 0 0
The Worshipful Company of Goldsmiths	52 10 0
The Worshipful Company of Fishmongers	52 10 0
Subscriptions already advertised	3,835 15 8

J. L. Benthall, Esq.	£10 10 0	Mr. Henry Simms	£1 1 0
Martin Ware, Esq.	10 10 0	Miss Clarke	0 10 6
Mrs. M. Ware	10 10 0	John Rolt, Esq.	5 5 0
William Sawyer, Esq.	10 10 0	Wm. Bousfield, Esq.	5 5 0
Master H. Thompson	5 5 0	Mrs. Prindall	5 5 0
Miss C. Thompson	5 5 0	John Pryor, Esq.	5 5 0
Master J. S. Thompson	5 5 0	Mrs. Blunt	5 5 0
J. H. Moore, Esq.	1 1 0	Mr. E. Wallis	5 5 0
Henry Kelsal, Esq.	2 0 0	Mrs. Pearce	0 10 6
Thomas Piper, Esq.	21 0 0	Miss Barker	0 10 6
Miss Piper	5 5 0	Mr. Purvis	1 1 0
B. N. Dalton, Esq.	10 10 0	Friends per G. Davis	4 4 0
S. M. Peto, Esq., additional on the completion of the building	21 0 0	James Robinson, Esq.	1 1 0
Alfred Tomkins, Esq.	10 10 0	Miss Collins	10 10 0
Collected at Baptist Chapel, Tottenham, after sermon	5 9 6	Jonathan Barrett, Esq.	5 5 0
Collected at Baptist Chapel, Coventry, after sermon	11 0 6	Abraham Jackson, Esq.	1 1 0
Friends at Coventry, per Miss Franklin	7 7 0	J. T. Shewell, Esq.	10 10 0
Pupils of ditto	2 2 0	Mrs. M. G. Jones	10 10 0
Joseph Crane, Esq.	10 10 0	Thomas Coates, Esq.	11 11 0
Miss M. Rutt	21 0 0	Joseph Savory, Esq.	10 10 0
Mr. Alderman Challis	10 10 0	Miss Gray	2 2 0
Abraham Goymer, Esq.	10 10 0	A friend, per Miss Cleaton	1 1 0
Griffith Davies, Esq.	5 5 0	Rev. W. G. Lewis	10 10 0
Miss Gough	5 5 0	Friends at Kidderminster, per Miss Phillips	12 12 0
Mr. John Bird	5 5 0	R. Wright, Esq.	10 10 0
Miles Burditt, Esq.	1 1 0	Mr. Alderman Smith	10 10 0
J. Sterry, Jun., Esq.	1 1 0	E. Thornhill, Esq.	10 10 0
Miss Barker	0 10 6	Mr. Smith	5 0 0
Mr. W. Key, add.	4 4 0	G. Sturge, Esq., add.	5 5 0
Joseph Tritton, Esq.	5 5 0	P. Phillips, Esq.	2 2 0
W. A. E.	1 1 0	Mrs. Finlay	0 10 6
Mr. James Johnson	10 10 0	Miss Barnett (collected)	3 13 6
Mr. Buttner	5 5 0	T. S. Child, Esq.	2 2 0
Robert Leonard, Esq.	10 10 0	John Davies, Esq.	0 10 6
E. Greg, Jun., Esq.	10 10 0	E. P., per T. B. King	1 1 0
James Carter, Esq.	10 10 0	Griffiths Francis, Esq.	1 1 0
George B. Lea, Esq.	10 10 0	Mrs. Flood	1 1 0
Mrs. Bradley	5 5 0	F. Harrison, Esq.	1 1 0
T. Johnson, Esq.	10 10 0	A Friend to the Orphan	2 2 0
Miss Kemp	5 5 0	Messrs. Chamberlain & Co.	2 2 0
Masters G. & J. Marsh	0 5 0	E. Edwards, Esq., add.	10 10 0
Mrs. Williams	1 1 0	Miss R. Smith, add.	5 5 0
E. Williams, Esq.	1 1 0	Henry Dodd, Esq.	10 10 0
Mark Williams, Esq.	1 1 0	Mrs. Stratten, add.	3 10 0
E. W. Richards, Esq.	1 1 0	Miss Bayes (collected)	10 10 0
Thomas Owen, Esq.	1 1 0	Mrs. Booth	0 5 0
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Miss Davies	1 1 0	Mr. John Gregory	5 5 0
Miss Griffiths	1 1 0	S. W., per T. B. King	10 10 0
Mr. Thomas Edwards	1 1 0	John Fell, Esq.	5 5 0
Ebenezer Morris, Esq.	1 1 0	John Jay, Esq.	10 10 0
S. N. Barber, sen., Esq.	5 5 0	Miss Harper	5 5 0
James Vautin, Esq.	5 5 0	Mrs. B. Kennedy	1 1 0
G. Neighbour, Esq.	2 0 0	The Misses Kennedy	0 10 6
Joseph Eaton, Esq.	5 5 0	Mr. Sydney Kennedy	0 10 6
Henry Baker, Esq.	5 5 0	R. C. L. Bevan, Esq.	10 10 0
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R. D. S. Waugh, Esq.	1 1 0		

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NOTICE.—The next Half-Yearly Election will occur on the last Wednesday in April. Petitions must be sent at least two months before that time. Forms of petition may be had, and all particulars known, by application to the Secretary, at the School. To be eligible, Candidates must be in good health, be between 7 and 11 years of age, and have neither been the inmates of a prison nor workhouse. Children are received from all parts of the country.

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81, Hatton-garden.

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